The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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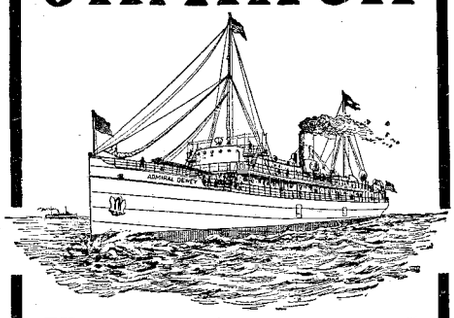

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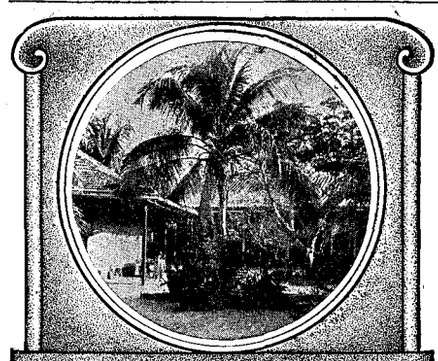

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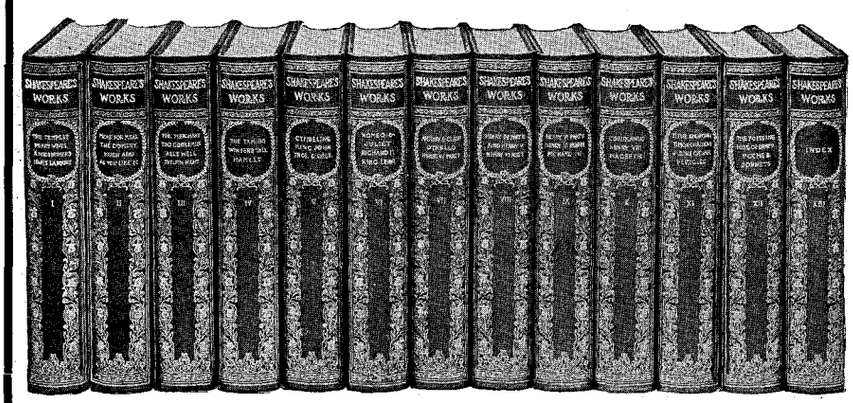

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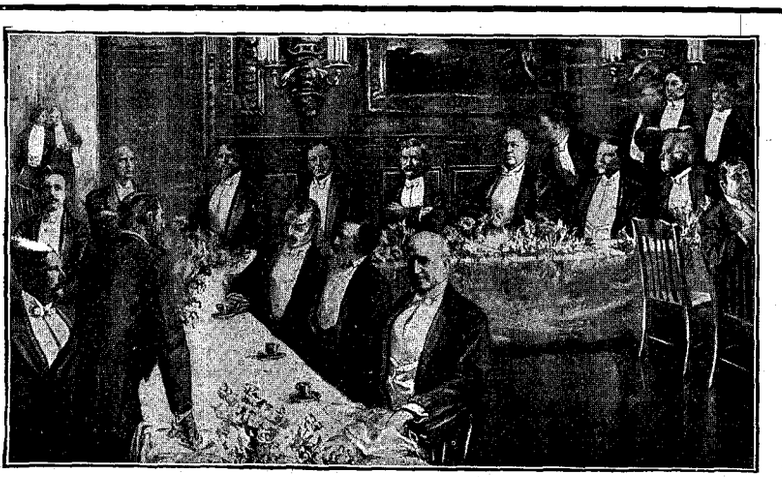

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MEANING OF PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT.

THE ado that is to be made over the launching of a yacht now being built on Shooter's Island, near New York City, is stirring up the press of two continents; and, to judge from the comment, the ado, not the yacht, will be the main thing. The yacht, which is to be named *The Meteor*, is being built for Emperor William, and he has asked Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, to christen the craft. As the Buffalo *News* puts it, she is to be the yacht's godmother. In celebration of this event Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Kaiser, will be present with an imposing retinue, and the President and Cabinet will also grace the occasion. There will be speeches, the papers say, and suppers; salutes, and general felicitation. The Emperor's yacht *Hohenzollern* will be here, the despatches from Berlin report, and the prince is to be met on his arrival by a rear admiral with a squadron of men-of-war.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

This visit and the attendant festivities are expected, as the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* says, to "do more to scatter the clouds of suspicion and distrust which have been gathering, from sheer misunderstanding, than months of diplomatic explanatory interchanges." The visit is "a remarkable compliment," declares the New York *Evening Post*, and in view of it "even the most jingo editor must now perceive that the Emperor has nothing but the friendliest feelings toward the United States." It "reveals the Kaiser," thinks the Philadelphia *Press*, not only "as a man of consummate tact, but as a long-headed statesman who may easily give his British friends cause to wonder and ponder." The Brooklyn *Times* says:

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"The fact that there are so many points of contact between the two nations which are constantly liable to develop friction and unfriendliness makes such a demonstration of fraternity all the more welcome and valuable. We are rivals of Germany in trade and commerce; we have had frequent occasion to complain of unfriendly discrimination against our products, and we have to maintain constant watchfulness to guard against German encroachments in South America. But these things make it all the more important that the interests we have in common should be constantly borne in mind, and that every legitimate opportunity should be taken to strengthen the ties that unite the two countries."

Other papers are less enthusiastic. Prince Henry "will scarcely awaken as much popular interest as would some of the great lights of literature or science or of invention of the Old World," says the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*; and the New York *Mail and Express* ventures the prediction that he "will probably be almost as popular as Sir Thomas Lipton." Manila Bay is evidently in the mind of the New York *Press* when it says that "the warmth of his welcome will have to thaw out the recollection of the performance of a German fleet concerning which there is no pleasant fiction, but merely some rather exacerbating facts." The Brooklyn *Eagle* remarks humorously:

"We have a lot of things to show Prince Henry of Prussia when he comes our way. Of course he has picture-galleries and parks and arches and statues at home which are quite as good and perhaps better than ours, but Berlin has no skyscrapers, no big suspension bridges, no bossy car-conductors, no broken-down political machines, no colored supplements. We will show him how a great subway is built at a minimum of expense and a maximum of discomfort, and we will explain the mystery of the publication of six o'clock extras at nine in the morning. We will take him to Niagara and to Tammany Hall and guarantee that he will not be robbed at either place, and if he has the time and the inclination we will show him the marvels of the Yellow-

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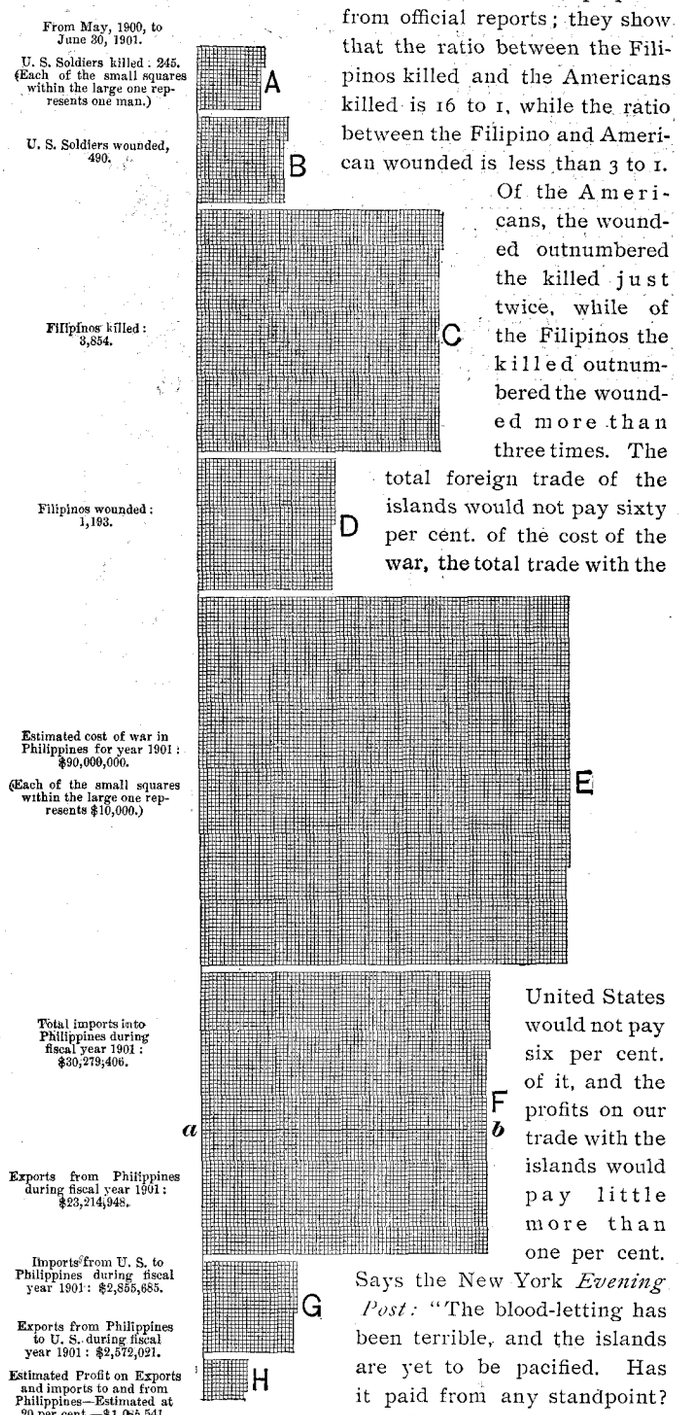
stone and the wonders of the Yosemite. Chicago wants him when the effete East is through with him, and anything Chicago wants real badly she is pretty sure to get, whether it be a world's fair or an errant prince; there he will see the stock-yards and perhaps allow his royal hand to be shaken by Hinky Dink and Bathhouse John."

PHILIPPINE DEATHS, WOUNDS, AND DOLLARS.

THE cost of giving liberty or death to the Filipinos has been put in graphic form by the New York Anti-Imperialist League in the accompanying diagrams. The diagrams cover the period from May, 1900, to June 30, 1901, and are prepared from official reports; they show that the ratio between the Filipinos killed and the Americans killed is 16 to 1, while the ratio between the Filipino and American wounded is less than 3 to 1. Of the Americans, the wounded outnumbered the killed just twice, while of the Filipinos the killed outnumbered the wounded more than three times. The total foreign trade of the islands would not pay sixty per cent. of the cost of the war, the total trade with the United States would not pay six per cent. of it, and the profits on our trade with the islands would pay little more than one per cent. Says the New York *Evening Post*: "The blood-letting has been terrible, and the islands are yet to be pacified. Has it paid from any standpoint? the illustration asks, and answers: Not even from the gross view of dollars and cents." Mr. M. N. Forney, who prepared the diagram for the league says: "The sickness is not represented. Neither are the sorrow, suffering, and poverty which are the consequences of this destruction of life and health."


From May, 1900, to June 30, 1901.
U. S. Soldiers killed: 245. (Each of the small squares within the large one represents one man.)
A
U. S. Soldiers wounded, 490.
B
Filipinos killed: 3,854.
C
Filipinos wounded: 1,193.
D
Estimated cost of war in Philippines for year 1901: $90,000,000.
(Each of the small squares within the large one represents $10,000.)
E
Total imports into Philippines during fiscal year 1901: $30,279,406.
a
F
b
Exports from Philippines during fiscal year 1901: $23,214,948.
Imports from U. S. to Philippines during fiscal year 1901: $2,855,685.
G
Exports from Philippines to U. S. during fiscal year 1901: $2,572,021.
Estimated Profit on Exports and imports to and from Philippines—Estimated at 20 per cent.—$1,085,541.
H

MR. SCHWAB AS A GAMBLER.

DESPATCHES from Monte Carlo last week to the effect that the president of the steel trust was haunting the gaming-tables at Monte Carlo and was winning and losing money in $10,000 lumps, while great crowds looked on in wonder and admiration, brought out some reproving comment from the American press. Mr. Schwab was upheld in his reported "plunging" by the New York *Morning Telegraph*, a Tammany and sporting daily, and the Baltimore *American* suggested humorously that he might in this way show Mr. Carnegie how to avoid the disgrace of dying rich; but most of the papers took the view expressed by the New York *Times*, that "a man who is at the head of a corporation with more than a billion dollars of capital stock, which controls a great part of one of the chief industries of a great nation, and of which the securities are offered to the public as a safe and profitable investment, is under obligation to take some thought of his responsibilities and his example." "If any minor employee of the United States Steel Corporation," said the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, "should conduct himself in New York as President Schwab is conducting himself at Monte Carlo, and President Schwab should find it out, the United States Steel Corporation would speedily dispense with that minor employee's services."

Some of the Wall Street magnates interested in the big steel concern took a similar view, according to the New York *Herald*, and two cablegrams inspired by Mr. Morgan and Mr. Carnegie were sent to Mr. Schwab, suggesting the desirability of a prompt and explicit denial. At any rate, Mr. Schwab sent a cablegram to the Associated Press, saying that he "did visit the Casino at Monte Carlo," but that "the statements of sensational gambling are false." Some of the newspapers decline to be satisfied with this form of denial. The despatch does "little more than make the best of a bad case," says the New York *Times*, for "instead of denying the gambling, it merely denied that the gambling was 'sensational'"; and the New York *Evening Post* remarks that the disclaimer "suggests certain doubts." *The Times* goes on to say:

"The 'sensation' was due to the revelation that a man who has assumed responsibilities so numerous and so heavy should publicly join the intellectual and social dregs of Europe around the gaming-tables of Monte Carlo, and there make a more or less prolonged effort to 'beat' a game which to a mathematical certainty can not be beaten. It was the folly of the proceeding, quite as much as its wickedness or its bad taste, that shocked the business world, while the world not of business noted with disdainful amusement that this great captain of industry and finance could find nothing better to do with his rare leisure than to participate in an ignoble and hopeless battle with the laws of chance. Perhaps if Mr. Schwab had more of the education which it is his habit to decry as useless for men of affairs he would not have betrayed so pitiful a lack of mental resources the moment he was freed from his accustomed occupations, and, with the doors to all the artistic and historic treasures of Europe opened by his wealth, he would not have been obliged to offend and alarm so large a fraction of his fellow countrymen."

The Springfield *Republican* remarks:

"Mr. Schwab might reply that his Monte Carlo diversion is quite as harmless and innocent as the business of some of the Wall Street habitués and promoters of the Amalgamated Copper games, who play for much higher stakes and who play, moreover, under the approving of tolerant sanction of metropolitan society. Such a game as that conducted in copper by men of the first eminence in our financial world has caused more ruin and suicides within two months than the Prince of Monaco's gambling-den has caused in a year or several years, and it has been far more demoralizing to social sobriety, honesty, and contentment. Mr. Schwab's own trust is something of a game of chance in which people are invited to stake a share of their possessions. Certainly this is a fair description of a venture which brings together properties worth in all probability not much if any over

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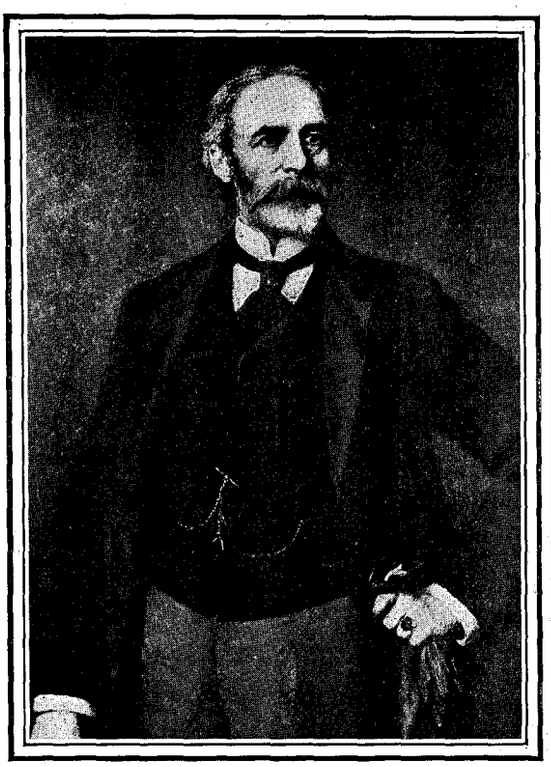
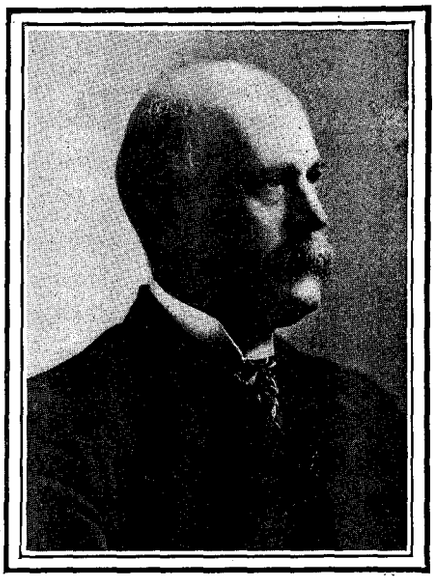
CAPT. CHARLES E. CLARK.



WHITELAW REID.
From the painting by Eastman Johnson.



GEN. JAMES H. WILSON.

$500,000,000, capitalizes them at $1,300,000,000, and scatters the securities as widely as possible among the investing public. No one can tell how it will work out. As a method of acquiring unearned wealth quickly and in large chunks for a small group of men, the game at Monte Carlo is not to be mentioned with this of promoting a highly inflated trust in the United States. The president of the United States Steel Corporation seems to be manifesting abroad a spirit which he acquired in pretty close connection with his business at home."

THE CORONATION EMBASSY AND ITS CRITICS.

ALMOST all the daily papers heartily approve the President's choice of Whitelaw Reid, Gen. James H. Wilson, and Capt. Charles E. Clark as special representatives of this country at the coronation of King Edward VII. The New York *Sun*, for example, says:

"President Roosevelt has selected the special embassy to represent the United States at the coronation of Edward VII. next summer with notable discrimination.

"For the ambassador-in-chief no American can compare in experience with Mr. Whitelaw Reid.

"The representative of the army, Gen. James H. Wilson, is one of the most distinguished of the officers surviving from the Civil War.

"The representative of the navy, Captain Clark, as the once commander of the *Oregon* acquired a fame of which his own country is proud and which all others must respect.

"And the secretaries are all fine young men, some of them to be heard from later.

"May sweetness and light attend the embassy from the time it leaves the home shores until its return."

A few papers, however, are disposed to be critical. The New York *Herald* thinks that "it is impossible not to question good judgment and perhaps even the good taste of these appointments," and says that the army and navy should have been represented by General Miles and Admiral Dewey. Mr. Reid's appointment is handled as follows by the Springfield *Republican*:

"Whitelaw Reid's nomination as coronation ambassador, explains our Washington correspondent, was first promised to him by President McKinley. 'President Roosevelt has simply respected that promise.' The inference seems legitimate that, if the office so long ago were 'promised' to him, Mr. Reid must have been in the field in quest of it. There are few things that Mr. Reid wants from the Government, but when the coronations come along his application is filed right early. Another opportunity is now offered to him to wear the red plush breeches which gave to his legs their brilliantly imperial tint at the time of the Queen's jubilee.

"It has already been said that this nomination was supremely fitting from the British viewpoint, but what may be said of it from the American viewpoint? Could an appointment have been made that would have been more offensive to that large portion of the people who sympathize with the Boers in their marvelous struggle for nationality and freedom? Surely the President, who is himself at heart a Boer sympathizer, because of the Dutch in him, does not wish it to be inferred that he considers Mr. Reid an exponent of the predominant American feeling regarding the destruction of republics in Africa.

"Our coronation ambassador has been the leading journalistic apologist in America for the crime being perpetrated against republican institutions and the Dutch nationality in South Africa. When Stormberg and Magersfontein and Colenso occurred, Mr. Reid was sunk in gloom; but when Cronje surrendered he exultantly wrote to his English friends and told them what an immense weight had been lifted from his mind.

"Why should any American exult over the downfall of republicanism; and why, especially, should any American be glad over the annihilation of a republicanism that had back of it one of the sturdiest white races in the world—that race which wrenched Holland from Philip II., and which may be trusted anywhere to hold up the torch of civilization if permitted to develop according to its own race instinct and character?

"There was mention of a real American for this gorgeous pageant—Grover Cleveland—but, so far as can be learned, the post was not even offered to him. Mr. Cleveland would probably have declined the honor, but there would have been a satisfaction in knowing that his Americanism was considered good enough to be exhibited in marble halls among the earls and 'earlesses' and all the ceremonial show pieces of royalty at the approaching festivities."

Exodus of Skilled Workmen from Trust Mills.—The labor papers declare that for the past six months or a year skilled workmen in the iron and steel industry have been leaving the trust mills to start or to work in independent plants. *The National Labor Tribune* (Pittsburg) comments upon this exodus as follows:

"There are various reasons for the preference the skilled work-

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ers, most of them members of the Amalgamated Association, are thus showing for the mills of concerns outside the trust. One is that in independent mills they are not liable to the grinding exactions of mill superintendents who know that their cost sheets will be compared with the sheets of dozens of other superintendents in the same employ. Another reason is that the independent mills have, on the whole, exhibited a more cordial attitude toward the workers' organization. Whether the shrewd business men in control of the trust will allow the exodus to go much further without exerting themselves to turn it back may be questioned. The independents have certainly not been getting the worst of it so far as the problem of first-class skilled labor supply is concerned. . . . . .

"It is a well-defined and formidable movement, which must quietly be having its effect on character of product, and which we would respectfully suggest to trust managers that they will have to do something sooner or later to stop and counteract."

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPBUILDING IN 1901.

AMONG the branches of industry in which America does not "lick creation" are the building and the sailing of ships. The statistics for last year, which are now available, show that the United Kingdom is still far in the lead. Figures quoted in the New York *Journal of Commerce* credit that nation with more than two-thirds of the world's shipbuilding last year, 1,797,675 tons, against 857,690 for the rest of mankind. The United States and Germany follow at a distance, the former with 279,097 tons, and the latter with 265,860; and then comes another long interval, followed by France with 85,971, Holland with 53,789, and Norway and Sweden with 50,666. Italy, Denmark, Japan, and Austria form the next group, ranging from 27,000 to 20,000 tons; China, the British colonies, and Russia built 122 little vessels whose total tonnage, all told, was about equal to *The Celtic* (21,000 tons), and Spain and Greece each constructed two vessels about the size of ferryboats. According to these figures, the United States has advanced very rapidly in shipbuilding in the last twelve months, the record for 1901 (279,097 tons) showing a 50 per cent. gain over 1900 (179,838 tons). British shipbuilding in the same period gained 7 per cent. More than half the world's ocean commerce still floats under the British flag, but a number of British lines are owned by American capital; and the Glasgow *Herald* reports that American capitalists have their eyes on the great Clyde shipyards. It says:

"There is less reason to smile at the story of how American capitalists are to acquire all the Clyde shipyards than most people seem to imagine.

"As a simple matter of fact, agents from America really did approach more than one Clyde firm with proposals for absorbing or reconstructing their establishments under American auspices. True, the proposals, tho talked over, were ultimately set aside; but that they were talked over is significant, and in spite of the many difficulties that stand in the way of an extensive invasion of the Clyde by American capital, this invasion must be treated, not perhaps as a probability, but as a possibility. There never was a time when capital, with the consequent power to conduct business from an international standpoint, was more necessary to the up-to-date shipbuilding firm. Shipbuilding is becoming more and more an international industry, and the man who would succeed in it must needs always keep before his mind's eye possible contingencies in any part of the civilized world."

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* says:

"The report to his Government of the German naval constructor who recently completed a tour of investigation of the American shipbuilding industry is gratifying to those who glory in the achievements of American energy and American brawn. But it contains a warning which should not be overlooked in the announcement that the labor-saving devices which have enabled shipbuilders on this side of the Atlantic to overcome the disadvantage of tremendously higher rates of wages with a conspicuously larger production will soon be installed in the shipyards of Europe. The need of the adoption of these labor-saving devices and methods is probably the main revelation in the report of the German official. The machinery can be readily purchased, and if the foreign workingman can be brought to a realization of the necessity of subduing his deeply rooted prejudice against labor-saving devices and lending himself enthusiastically to the institution of a system of service similar to that which exists in the United States, the shipbuilders of Europe will gain a better footing, and American competitors will be placed at a corresponding disadvantage.

"There is food for thought in the German expert's observation that American shipbuilders are troubled by wide fluctuations in the cost of material. Why fluctuations should be more severe on this side of the Atlantic than in foreign countries does not appear at first blush, altho every effect has its cause. Fluctuations of 200 per cent. in the cost of materials in a few months is an element of uncertainty that can not but interfere with the development of an industry. There is no danger that American workingmen will not be able to keep the lead of foreign workingmen who operate labor-saving machinery with which they have been long familiar; and it ought to be equally sure that America, with its superior productive power, can supply the needs of shipbuilders without imposing premium prices."

BENIGHTED HEATHEN.—Because of the difficulty of securing and keeping printers, the natives having a decided antipathy to working on Sundays, repeatedly absolutely refusing to set type or work presses on Sunday nights, the Manila *Freedom* and the Manila *American* are reluctantly compelled to at least temporarily suspend the issuing of their papers on Monday mornings. It is hoped that better facilities may be secured later and that all such difficulties may be overcome.—*The Manila American.*

CONGRESS SEEMS TO BE IN A BOAT. —*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

MISS NICARAGUA: "Oh Sam, you fickle thing! They tell awful stories about her!" —*The Columbus Dispatch.*

THE PROMOTERS: "Make a deuce of a noise so the old man won't hear that chap at the door." —*The Boston Herald.*

RIVAL CANAL ROUTES IN CARTOON.

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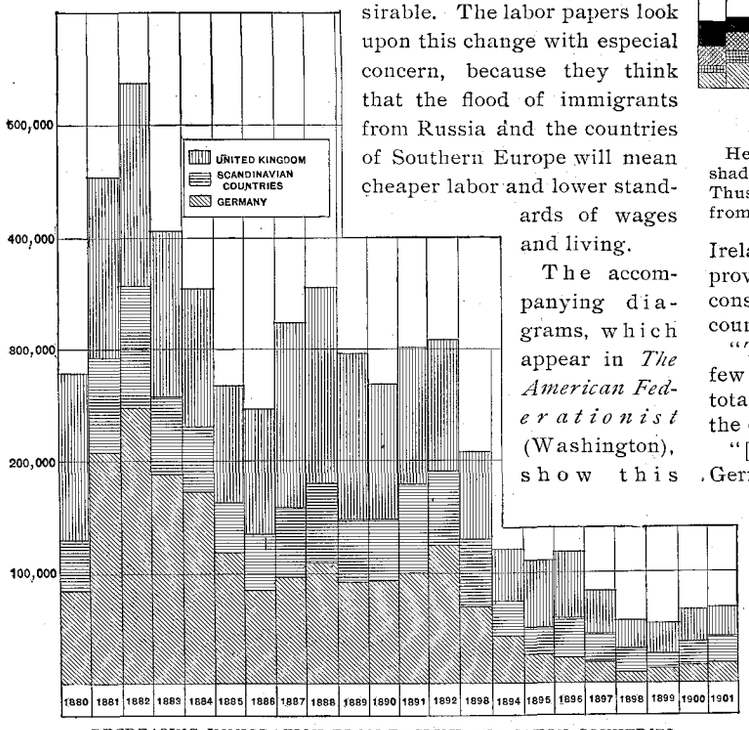
CHANGING CHARACTER OF OUR IMMIGRANTS.

WITH the people of foreign countries coming here at the rate of a thousand a day, it becomes important to inquire into their character. In the last ten years 3,750,000 strangers have come to us, enough to repeople the city of New York. If such a repopulation of the metropolis had been accomplished with the immigrants of twenty years ago, seven-eighths of the city's population would have been found to be natives of Germany, the United Kingdom, and the Scandanavian countries; but if it should be done with the immigrants of to-day, five-sixths would be found to be natives of Italy, Austria, Russia, and other countries whose emigrants are not considered so desirable. The labor papers look upon this change with especial concern, because they think that the flood of immigrants from Russia and the countries of Southern Europe will mean cheaper labor and lower standards of wages and living.

The accompanying diagrams, which appear in *The American Federationist* (Washington), show this change graphically. The diagram of immigration from Germany, the United Kingdom, and the Scandinavian countries shows a remarkable falling-off, while the diagram of immigration from Austria, Russia, Italy, and other countries shows an equally remarkable, altho irregular, increase. Edward F. McSweeney, assistant United States commissioner of immigration at the port of New York, says in an article in the same journal:



DECREASING IMMIGRATION FROM ENGLISH AND SAXON COUNTRIES.

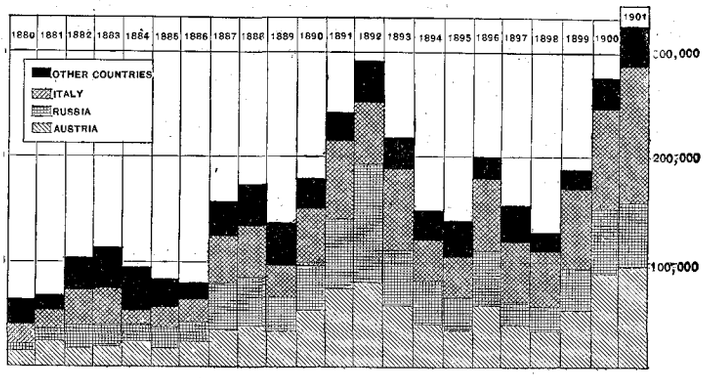
Height of column indicates total immigration from these countries; shading shows how this total is made up.

"In '80 the center of immigration was in Paris. A circle drawn, with the center at Paris, touching the west coast of Ireland, would include all the territory from which the United States was receiving immigrants. To-day the center of such a circle would be located—if the bulk of immigration be considered—at Vienna; but, geographically, taking into account the growing Oriental movement of Greece, Syria, and Armenia, the center of this circle would be located at Constantinople.

"Owing to the many changes in transportation facilities, the Carpathian and Balkan mountains are nearer to the mining regions of Pennsylvania to-day than Boston was fifty years ago. . . . . .

"Business depression now beginning to sweep over Germany will, no doubt, induce a larger German immigration within the next few years.

"From the Northern countries of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden about the same conditions obtain as in England and Ireland. Labor conditions in these countries have much improved; the immigration officers continually hear the statement, considering the conditions and the greater cost of living in this country, the workingman there is comparatively better off.



GROWING IMMIGRATION FROM AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, ITALY, ETC.

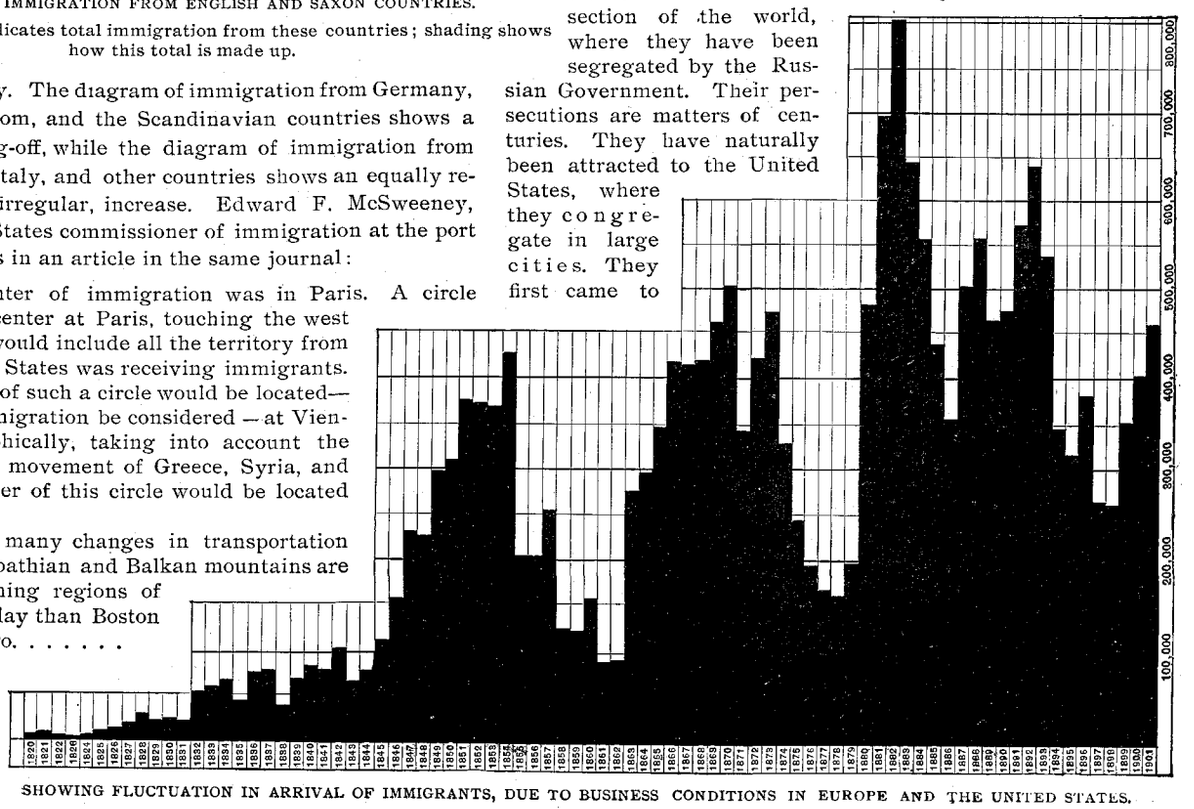
Height of column represents total immigration from these countries; shading shows what proportion of the total comes from each country. Thus in 1901 about 100,000 came from Austria, 75,000 from Russia, 110,000 from Italy.

"The most important element in the immigration of the past few years is from Italy, whence we derive about one-third of the total of coming arrivals. Nine-tenths of all Italians come from the extreme southern portion of Italy and the island of Sicily.

"[In Austria-Hungary] the conflicts between the Czechs and Germans, the Croats and Hungarians, all go to make political and economic conditions unstable and immigration necessary. In addition, the independent states to the south are feeling the fever of immigration, and every year shows a greater number coming from the Balkan territory.

"Next in importance is Russia, from which we are mainly getting Poles and Jews.

"After the crusade the kings of Poland invited the Jews, whose headquarters were about Frankfort, in Germany, to come into Poland; and since that time they have increased until four-fifths of all the Jews are now in that section of the world, where they have been segregated by the Russian Government. Their persecutions are matters of centuries. They have naturally been attracted to the United States, where they congregate in large cities. They first came to



SHOWING FLUCTUATION IN ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS, DUE TO BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

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England. about ten years before coming here. During the time of Catherine a large number of Germans were induced to go to Russia where they have resided ever since. They have never become Russianized to the slightest degree, and are to-day leaving Russia and coming to the United States and going to the West, where they are popularly known as the 'Mennonites,' and as a hardworking and industrious people.

"From Asia Minor we are receiving Syrians and Armenians, who are undesirable in every way.

"The present era of immigration is a movement of people associated with a low degree of civilization, caused by a demand for manual labor, and encouraged by easy transportation facilities.

"Italy is encouraging its surplus labor to emigrate, and regards Italians in the United States and South America as Italian colonists, subject to the authority of, and sources of income to, the Italian Government.

"Russia—overbearing and progressive, with modern ideas—is discouraging the emigration of that element of its population which would be most welcome to the United States, and encouraging the other. Taking advantage of all modern methods of machinery and progress, it is reaching out toward Manchuria and other parts of China, a live, progressive force, which threatens the social and economic destiny of the world."

COMPARATIVE GROWTH OF AMERICAN PORTS.

ALTHO New York retains its supremacy among American ports by an enormous margin, and seems to be in no danger whatever of losing its place, statistics just out show that some of the other ports have been cutting into its trade in lively style. New York's foreign trade amounts to more than a billion dollars a year; its nearest competitor is Boston, with only one-fifth of that amount; New Orleans has about $175,000,000, Philadelphia about $130,000,000, Baltimore about $125,000,000, Galveston a little over $100,000,000, and San Francisco about $70,000,000. The total trade of all these ports, it will be seen, does not equal that of the metropolis.

According to figures published in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, however, New York is losing trade, in some lines, to the smaller ports. In the export trade in breadstuffs, for instance, while the year closes with a net gain of $25,000,000 for the country at large, New York appears with a loss of $5,000,000. New Orleans gained $9,000,000; Baltimore, $7,000,000; Boston, $3,000,000; and Galveston $2,000,000. The failure of the corn crop caused a falling back of 89,000,000 bushels in the corn export trade, and New York led in the march to the rear. In the wheat trade New York finds itself threatened by New Orleans, which has come within 3,000,000 bushels of its total outgo. New York exported 27,100,000 bushels, New Orleans, 24,400,000. In the matter of *increase* in wheat shipments New York is led by New Orleans and Baltimore, and is nearly equaled by Philadelphia. In oat shipments New York fell off 350,000 bushels, while New Orleans gained 950,000; and Philadelphia suffered a spectacular loss of 4,000,000 bushels in this trade. In flour, New York again shows its independence by moving in a direction opposite to that of the other ports. New York's flour shipments decreased 400,000 barrels, while the shipments from New Orleans and Baltimore increased 300,000 each, and the shipments from Newport News increased 500,000. In exports of provisions Boston had an increase of nearly $10,000,000, New York an increase of over $9,000,000, and Portland, Me., an increase of about $7,000,000; Baltimore decreased $5,000,000.

New Orleans, more than any other port, it appears from these figures, is picking up the trade dropped by New York. An examination of the figures for twenty-five years shows that New York's export trade has grown, with considerable irregularity, until it is double what it was in 1875, and its import trade has gained about sixty per cent. in the same period. Its export trade was $40,000,000 less last year than it was the year before, and its import trade of last year was outdone in 1892, 1893, and 1894.

FIGHTING INTEMPERANCE WITH ALCOHOL.

THE British reformers who are, in the words of a London preacher, "so astounded and distracted by the problem of the liquor traffic that they are actually trying now to lessen the evils of this business by going into it themselves" are credited by the same preacher with at least the merit of novelty, and their efforts are being watched with "benevolent neutrality" by the Church of England Temperance Society and by others interested in moral reforms. The secretary of the People's Refreshment House Association, as the society is called, is Captain F C. Boehmer, who, in the headquarters in London, "as he smokes his pipe with true English assiduity, directs the operations of eighteen drinking-saloons." The society, which was organized in 1896, is composed of eminent philanthropists and Christian people, with the Bishop of Chester as president. A writer in the Boston *Transcript*, who describes the working of the system, takes as an example a saloon that the society is about to open in London. He says:

"This drinking-place will be managed by a man who will have no interest whatever in pushing the sale of alcoholic beverages, but who will have a direct pecuniary interest in getting people to take non-alcoholic drinks, because upon the latter, in addition to his fixed salary, he will get a generous commission. He will also have an inducement to push the sale of food, for this department of the business will be entirely his own venture, and to his own private purse will accrue all that can be made out of it. This slum public has hitherto been uncleanly. It has been a place where filthy language could be heard, and where the landlord would have every incentive to encourage excess, and to break the law which forbids the selling of liquor to children and drunkards. But under the People's Refreshment House Association all these features will be changed. The occasional unexpected visit of an inspector will insure scrupulous cleanliness, and also that the atmosphere is kept as pure as possible morally, and that none of the restrictive features of the license laws are broken. Tea, coffee, and cocoa will be obtainable at all hours, and these, with other temperance beverages, will be kept to the front. Always, too, there will be cool water on the counter for public service without cost. All the same, this house, like the others managed by this reform association, will keep in stock every kind of liquor and beer, and the manager and his barmaids will serve the same to all comers of proper age who do not give evidence of inebriety. They will be obliged to do this, just as other publicans are, by the provisions of their license.

"Naturally one wonders to what extent, if at all, these changes will reduce the consumption of alcoholic beverages. This is a point which the experience of this association, so far as it has gone, has not clearly settled. Experiments at the three reformed houses first tackled is rather against the theory of reduction than in favor of it. The first was a dirty place, and being brightened up, it drew more custom. In the second case no custom was lost through the change. In the third case there was a falling-off, due to a more aggressive bid for patronage on the part of public houses in the same neighborhood that were run on the old lines. This looks rather ominous. But the movement is perhaps not far enough along to permit clear judgment, and meanwhile it is surely some gain to decency and sobriety to have better management of such places, to have the law rigidly kept, and to know that the profits are for the benefit of the many in public improvements rather than for the enrichment of the few.

"One thing, at any rate, has been demonstrated, and that is that public houses run on this reform basis can be depended upon to yield both the five-per-cent. guaranty to shareholders and the five per cent. for the sinking fund. The People's Refreshment House Association, tho it has been at work but four years, is annually meeting these drafts, and it still, for two years past, has had a surplus of about $500 a year for distribution to public objects."

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The progress hitherto has been rather slow, but "recently there has been a marvelous increase of interest":

"New names of the highest distinction are being enrolled, and unlimited capital is offering. The reform indeed seems just now to be gathering to itself a large share of the social and financial strength of the nation. With this quickening of interest a new organization has come into being, called the Public House Trust Company. The aims of this do not differ from those of the older society, and its plans of operation will be the same. But the People's Association, while doing good enough work on a limited scale, shows no signs of organic multiplication; whereas the Public House Trust will only inspire and direct the movement from London; the management and local propaganda will be in the counties and large towns. It is hoped that before long every county and borough will have its own Public House Trust Company. Twenty of these are already formed and getting ready for work, tho the new movement is scarcely a year old.

"It must be kept in mind, however, that the distinguished men who are going in for this new reform are not temperance men in the American sense, only in the Scriptural sense. Not one of them is a total abstainer, and none would have anything to do with temperance movements of the ordinary kind. But the public house, as it is, they believe to be a curse. It is run for personal gain, when it ought to be run in the interests of the public. It is a mere drinking-bar, and they want to convert it into a respectable place of refreshment, giving as good a chance to non-intoxicants as to intoxicants, and associating drinking more generally with eating. The inspiring leader of the Public House Trust movement is Earl Grey, and with him are associated, in addition to those already named, the Duke of Norfolk, the Bishop of Rochester, Earl Stamford, Cardinal Vaughan, head of the Roman Catholic Church in England, the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Stanhope, Lord Goschen, Lord Avebury, known to the philanthropic world as Sir John Lubbock, the Marquis of Ripon, and many others equally distinguished."

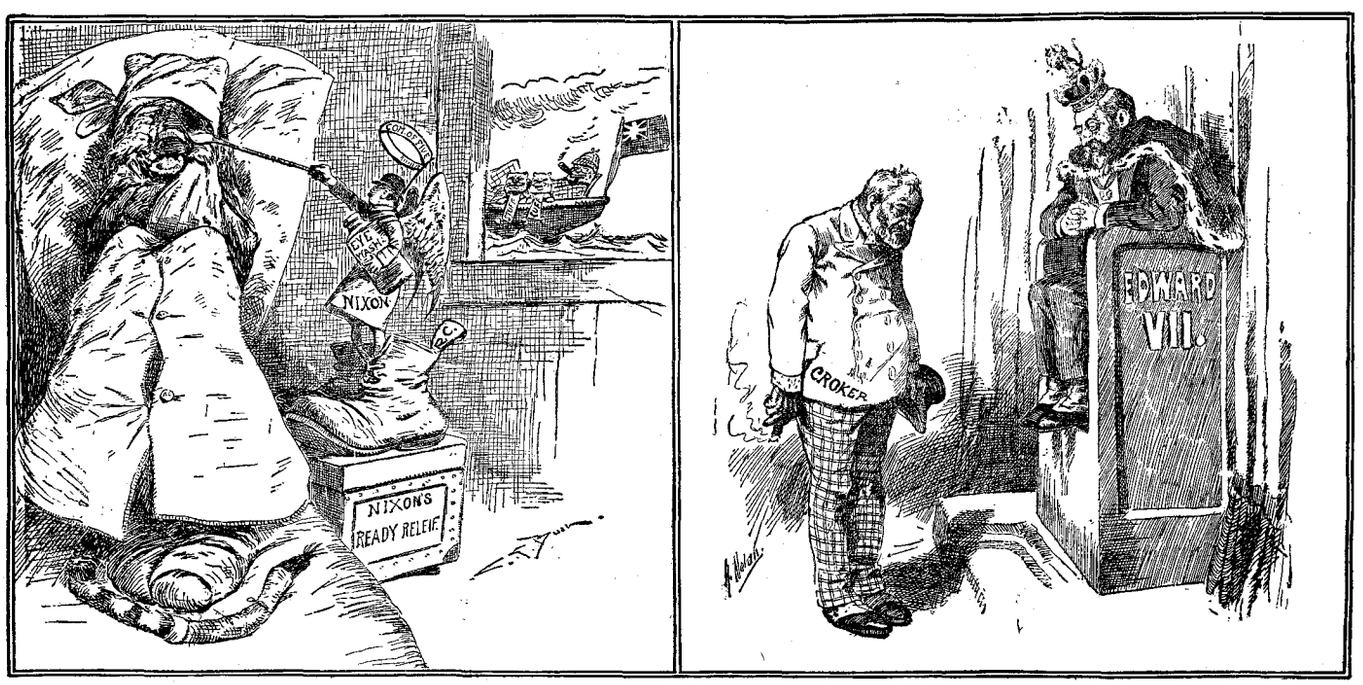
NEW LEADER OF TAMMANY HALL.

SOME of the papers outside of New York city think that the ostensible retirement of Richard Croker from the leadership of Tammany Hall is a very significant thing, and they hail the selection of Lewis Nixon to succeed him as an omen of better days for the organization. The New York papers, however, do not share this rosy view: they have many good words for Mr. Nixon personally, but seriously doubt his ability to reform the "tiger." The new leader is a man of excellent education. He was graduated from the Naval Academy twenty years ago at the head of his class, and was sent to the Royal Naval College in England by the Navy Department. In 1890 he designed the *Oregon*, *Indiana*, and *Massachusetts*, and then resigned from the navy to become superintending constructor of the Cramp shipyard, and in 1895 he left that firm to start a shipyard of his own at Elizabeth, N. J., which has proved a very successful enterprise. He is also interested in a number of other commercial enterprises.

The New York *Sun* says of him:

"No leader of the type of Lewis Nixon can make himself indispensable to the organization, or even preeminently valuable to it. Croker does not want a man who would be able to build up around him a machine powerful in itself. He wants a man who is not likely to do this, and he has found that man in Mr. Nixon. In Mr. Nixon, too, he found a man of good personal reputation, to whom Tammany can point as a respectable citizen, who is willing to pose at the head of the organization, who may think that he is at the head of the organization, but who will not stand in the way for a moment if ever the time comes when Mr. Croker wishes to take up the reins again. If Mr. Nixon ever attempts to stand in the way, he will be bowled over and out. He can no more manage the Tammany machine in opposition to the wishes of such a leader as Croker, or any one of half a dozen of the members of the executive committee, than Croker could control the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. He will stand at the head during the lean years that are to come, and in standing there he will offer no opposition worthy the name to the resumption of power by Mr. Croker when the fat years appear."

Tammany comment on the new leader is noticeably meager. The New York *Journal* asks that Mr. Nixon be not condemned until given a chance to show what he can do; *The Daily News*, since Mr. Munsey bought it, has not had anything to say about Tammany; and *The Morning Telegraph* and *The Tammany Times*, while telling the news of the change of leaders, do not comment on it. The latter paper reports Mr. Croker as saying in a speech in the meeting in which the change of leaders was made: "If you run this organization honestly and uprightly and in compliance with the laws of your Government, you can never,



WAIT TILL THE TIGER GETS WELL!
—*The New York World.*

AT THE CORONATION.
"Let the crowned and uncrowned kings meet."
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

MR. CROKER'S ABDICATION IN CARICATURE.

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at any time, be beaten." A Chicago paper quotes this remark and notes that Tammany was beaten at the last election, and asks what is to be inferred.

SHALL THE PHILIPPINES HAVE A SEPARATE COIN CURRENCY?

THE Philippine civil commission in its last annual report sets forth the importance of establishing a coinage system in the islands under the sanction of American law. Instead of the Mexican silver dollars, upon which the Philippine Islands have relied chiefly for their medium of exchange, the commission recommends "that a special Filipino silver peso be authorized, which shall have the constant value of fifty cents in gold." As to introducing American currency as the exclusive money of the Philippines, the commission does not think it desirable, because of the disturbance to prices and wages which would follow

AT LAST THE CURRENCY QUESTION HAS STRUCK THE PHILIPPINES.
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

the introduction of a new and different system of currency. The benefits which would arise from the introduction of American gold, they say, "can be obtained from the commerce of the United States and that of other gold-standard countries, by establishing a fixed and definite relationship between the proposed silver coin and the American gold dollars," and these benefits "would be especially felt by American importers because of the simplicity of the relation."

In opposition to the proposed special coinage the Manila *American* prints the following editorial:

"The proposition to have a separate coinage for the Philippines may appeal to some people, but there are others who do not see the advisability of it.

"The Philippines belong to the United States and every commercial and political tie that will in any way assist to bind these islands closer to the States should be regarded as a great advantage.

"It is to our interest that the United States shall acquire a greater prestige in the Orient, and the use of American money in these islands will help to attain it. Money is a very important factor in making commercial conquests. To-day the Dominion of Canada, is thoroughly loyal to King Edward, but the Canadians are also devoted to the American dollar. In most parts of Canada, instead of reckoning values in pounds, shillings, and pence, they are computed in dollars and cents. Even if this does not increase, it certainly facilitates trade between Canada and the United States.

"The use of United States money to the exclusion of Mexican currency in the Philippines would be an entering wedge that would help to open the way for the extension of American trade in the Far East.

"It may be asserted without fear of successful contradiction that money of the United States is acceptable at any time and everywhere. The United States has the largest and the finest mints in the world. No European country begins to coin so much money, and no fault whatsoever can be found with American coin, save that some of us can never get enough of it.

"No one ever questions the value of American coin. And it is wellnigh impossible to successfully counterfeit it. United States coins are distinguished for their fineness, for their artistic finish, and for their durability. The gold reserve in the Czar of Russia's war chests includes a large amount of American coined gold. The Bank of England cherishes the American eagle in coined form.

"But how does Uncle Sam reciprocate? Every time a mail steamer from Australia arrives in San Francisco thousands, and sometimes hundreds of thousands, of bright new British sovereigns are taken to the United States mint to be melted up and recoined.

"American paper money is convenient, and every one knows that it is always as good as gold.

"If American money is so desirable in other parts of the world, will it not answer every purpose in the Philippines? The American dollar is always and everywhere worth 100 cents, but it is proposed to substitute for it in these islands a hybrid dollar that will only be worth 50 cents.

"If coins of that denomination are needed, and business over here, for a while, must largely be transacted on a silver basis, why not make use of the American half-dollar? . . . The American 50-cent piece is of only half the bulk and weight of the Mexican peso, but it is worth more. And its value is unchangeable. Why? because it can be exchanged for gold at any time. It would be more convenient to use American half-dollars, and no one would ever lose anything by their depreciation."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

OUR plain duty to Cuba is to plane down the duty.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

IS HE FLANNELED?—It may be noted that Mr. Kipling is in South Africa, but he is not fighting.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

IF President Roosevelt wants a first-class secretary for his navy, he might hand the job over to Dewey or Schley.—*The Chattanooga News.*

CAN there be anything in the nature of a secret understanding between Miss Stone's captors and the ocean cable companies?—*The Chicago Tribune.*

THOSE Englishmen who have asked Mr. Kipling to explain his poem are singularly reckless. He may write another.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IF Neely had only been given a little more time he might have annexed Cuba without troubling the rest of us in the least.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

IN captivity, the fad of the famous Apache chief Geronimo is the culture of watermelons, which is an improvement on what he used to raise.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THE chaplain of the Senate now includes the newspaper correspondents in his prayers. He is not too blind to see the dangers of continuous association.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

W. J. BRYAN, Tom Johnson, John J. Lentz, and Webster Davis are all talking for the Boers, and yet the Boer outlook is as gloomy as ever. This is puzzling.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

SOMEBODY asks "Have the Filipinos any liberty bell?" We think not, perhaps, but they can safely claim to be represented in the crack that appears in the old bell.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

IF some upheaval of nature should cut off the Florida peninsula from the continent proper, Congress would probably celebrate the event by passing a prohibitory tariff against Florida fruits.—*The Rochester Herald.*

THE result of Mrs. Emmons Blaine's experiment of having her servants come on duty in eight-hour relays has now been announced. She has broken up housekeeping and gone to boarding.—*The Boston Herald.*

IN the Hanna-Foraker contest in the Ohio legislature there seems the usual division—those pledged to the Hanna side, those pledged to the Foraker side, and those pledged to both sides.—*The Des Moines Leader.*

JOE CHAMBERLAIN'S declaration that England should maintain her "splendid isolation" is a proposition that will be cordially seconded, we believe, by all the other nations on the map.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

THE South African war has now reached that hot and uncomfortable stage where everybody is accusing everybody else of "prolonging" it. Only no one seems to think of mentioning the Boers in this connection.—*The Springfield Republican.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MR. KIPLING'S NEW POEM.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S new poem, "The Islanders," published in part in our columns last week and in full in the London *Times* (January 4) and *The World's Work* (New York City), has proved to be much more than a mere literary event. It has assumed the importance of a political utterance of international significance. *The Times'* editorial prediction that these "ringing and passionate verses" would "stir the blood of all the people of the United Kingdom," and that this "thrilling trumpet-call will not remain without a practical answer," appears to be fully justified, tho there seems to be as yet little reason to expect an answer in just the form which the poet urges, namely, military conscription. The reception of the poem in England has been, in fact, a hostile one, and Gilbert Parker's remark that Kipling has produced "a sensational poetical effect at the expense of truth and justice" finds wide approval. Newspaper discussion on the different points made in "The Islanders" has been of the most vigorous character. One pro-Boer journal calls the poet "insolent, mendacious, anemic, and white-livered." Even the mildest critics insist that Mr. Kipling's exaggerations exceed the bounds of poetic license. The taunt that the Colonial rides and shoots better than the Islander has hit hard and brings out many attempts at explanation. It is pointed out that in Australia and Canada a horse costs less than a bicycle, and running game is plentiful, while in England deer-shooting and hunting are for the rich only. As for the "flanneled fools at the wickets" and "muddied oafs at the goals," the private soldier is even more indignant than the officer, who indeed expresses himself more in contempt than in anger. Football and cricket, it is claimed on all sides, are themselves a kind of mimic warfare, and have produced even finer men, physically, than the volunteer training. Mr. W. J. Ford, a well-known English cricketer, calls attention to the fact that many "flanneled fools" have died for their country, and Mr. Herbert Paul, writing in the European edition of the New York *Herald*, under the title "Neurotic Imperialism," declares that "it was on the cricket-field—which Australians, by the way, love as much as Englishmen—that some of the best officers of the British army first distinguished themselves." Says the Detroit *Free Press:*

"Mr. Kipling's poem has been received with a seriousness that we on this side of the water can not wholly comprehend. If he were the first statesman in Europe we might understand it; or, if he were the prime minister, it would be evident that such an arraignment of his country's methods might create the most intense excitement. But Mr. Kipling does not happen to be one of the great constructive statesmen of the century, and certainly the doctrine of his infallibility has never been defined. Even a clever story-writer and a facile rimer is capable of being mistaken, and, when this fact is taken into consideration, it is difficult to see why the British nation should work itself into a state of feverish excitement because something the Government has or has not done, or something the people themselves have or have not done, fails to win the approval of this gifted young author."

"The Islanders" has been commented upon almost as extensively in this country as in England, and many conflicting opinions are expressed. The Philadelphia *Telegraph* sees the importance of Mr. Kipling's utterance in the fact that "he voices in ringing verse the current idea prevailing at the moment among the people of his country." "Kipling has taken upon himself something of the character of a Hebrew prophet," adds the Minneapolis *Journal;* "he is the English Jeremiah of the day. He no longer writes verse merely for so many guineas a line, but to warn, to instruct, and admonish his people." The New York *Sun* ruminates on the changing character of the poet's function. It says:

"You think of Wordsworth as mumbling his verse to the amazement of the Rydal peasants; of Coleridge as sailing on a sea of opium; of Tennyson, in spite of an occasional war poem in *The Times*, as dwelling with Tithonus and Ulysses. Keats and Rossetti were as far away from politics as men can be. Matthew Arnold preached to the British Philistine in prose but not in verse. In verse William Morris lived in a remote world. Swinburne shrieks or barks a political poem once in a while, but Swinburne usually abuses the other fellows, not his countrymen, and can affect political opinion rather less than a cat affects the tides.

"The general impression is that poets should cultivate poetry as a little rose-garden or cabbage patch of their own, and not meddle with the world outside their hawthorn hedge. Rudyard Kipling is not in the verse-making business for the beauty of it, but for the sake of the use. His way of regarding 'the nature and functions of the poet,' as the essayists love to write, is that the poet exists for the sake of stirring and directing the patriotism of his countrymen, exposing their faults, ridiculing their foibles."

The Philadelphia *Press* considers the new poem a much stronger literary work than any of Mr. Kipling's recent efforts, and a great improvement on the "dull, didactic" verses on "The Reformers" printed last October. In the opinion of the Boston *Herald*, on the other hand, "The Islanders" is "a metrical essay of no superior vigor of argument or rhetoric"; and the Chicago *Record-Herald* says: "There is certainly no reason or sense in it, and when even Kipling's admirers say that many of the rimes are atrocious, and that the verses miss being poetry, what is there left to produce any effect on the nation? The wicked 'pro-Boers' alone will derive comfort from this alleged poem, tho that can hardly have been Kipling's intention."

The real trouble, declares the Springfield *Republican*, is that Mr. Kipling is on the wrong side of the whole Boer controversy. It continues:

"The true place for a poet in this dastardly business of ripping up the Boer nationality by the roots is serving as minstrel for the superbest and most desperate defense against annihilation known in modern times. It is a defense which in itself carries conviction of the righteousness of its cause. Can anything more thrilling and inspiring to a poet be imagined than this stubborn struggle of 10,000 brave and determined men against a host of 250,000 backed by all the resources of the richest and largest empire the world has known? The heroes of this war are Boers; all the glory is theirs. . . . Mr. Kipling may be inspired, but, if he is, his countrymen should be all the quicker to regard his state of mind as a warning of the logical results of the metrical dance he has been leading them with his jingling and galloping lines. The pied piper of Hamelin was a harmless fellow compared with this modern performer of the imperial drum-beat."

Several papers direct attention to the curious contrast presented by the publication in the New York *Independent* of Mr. Alfred Austin's new poem, "Together," a few days before the date upon which Mr. Kipling's verses appeared. Mr. Austin's poem is dedicated "with warmest sympathy to the American people," and is a plea for Anglo-American unity. It does not escape the ridicule that has greeted most of the literary efforts of the British poet-laureate. On the whole, however, it is regarded seriously, and the Baltimore *American* thinks that "all will agree that it is about the best production, from a literary standpoint, that has yet come from the very independent Mr. Austin."

Failure of English Fiction in Germany.—Herr Lutz, a prominent Stuttgart publisher, has been attempting, during the last ten years, to introduce into Germany translations of several of the best-known English and American novels, including Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," Blackmore's "Lorna Doone,"

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Barrie's "Window in Thrums," Mary E. Wilkins's "Short Stories," and Marie Corelli's "Romance of Two Worlds." His experience, as chronicled in *Literature* (December 28), has been the reverse of encouraging. Not a single one of these novels has sold to the extent of a thousand copies, tho most of them have been well reviewed in the German literary journals. "From the financial point of view," says Herr Lutz, "the result is that I have just covered costs on two of the works. On most of them there has been a loss so far. I shall consider myself lucky if I make any money on any of them." The prices of the books range between two and three marks, and the best possible talent was secured in translating them. Herr Lutz, while deploring the indifference of the German reading public to "the finest English novels," points out that even the most popular of German novels enjoy but a limited circulation. "The largest sale attained by a novel—Scheffel's 'Ekkehard'—in the course of the last fifty years," he observes, "reached 180,000 copies. Among new novels of the best authors an edition rarely reaches 10,000 in the course of the first and second years."

A correspondent writes to *Literature* (January 4) suggesting that Herr Lutz's lack of success was largely due to his choice of novels. The books selected, he declares, are too redolent of local color and appeal too little to the universal human interest; and he proposes as substitutes such novels as George Eliot's "Silas Warner," Meredith's "Ordeal of Richard Feverel," and Hardy's "Tess of the D'Urbervilles." "If Herr Lutz gives his countrymen another and better chance, but with no better results," says the writer, "then they will deserve indeed all the hard things he says of them, wherein they will, however, find themselves not one whit behind the public of any other country, except France."

THE NEW WEST AND THE OLD FICTION.

NOVELS about the West have been written by the hundred, but are they truly representative of Western life? Mr. William R. Lighton, who propounds this question in the Boston *Transcript*, answers it in the negative. It will avail nothing," he says, "to cite Bret Harte or Mark Twain or Owen Wister, or any other name on the list, in refutation. Their work was true and vital enough in relation to the phases of life they sought to portray; but those phases were transient, merely momentary." We quote further:

FRANK NORRIS.

"So far as I can now recall, there is extant only one big, worthy example of what the literature of the West must be if it respects the truth: Mr. E. W. Howe's 'Story of a Country Town.' If you care for any side-light on the meaning of what I am saying, go to that book for it. Thank heaven, it is still to be had! For the rest, what have we? Not much but a hopeless tangle of tinsel and crimson rubbish—some of it exquisitely written—'good literature,' if you like that phrase, but mostly untrue, and therefore rubbish. The best of it is only as the first low foothills away below and out of sight of the mountains. Two books stand out above the rest, not so much by reason of accomplishment as because of their indicating better tendencies. These are Francis Lynde's 'The Helpers' and Frank Norris's 'The Octopus.'"

Mr. Arthur Chapman, literary editor of the Denver *Republican*, writes in similar vein in *The Independent* (January 4). He says:

"The books of the West deal with all those dear old lay figures with which we have been familiar since infancy almost—the loose-jointed cowboy, full of strange drinks and bearded like the pard; the 'bad man' of baleful eyes and quiet speech, and known as the Cemeteries' Friend; the miner's daughter, a mountain wild-flower who says 'Dad' and who has never been to a matinée; and then the old miner himself (bless him!) with his impossible dialect, his red-flannel shirt open at the neck, his 'pants' tucked in his boots, and with a claim which you feel certain is going to yield twenty-dollar gold pieces in the last chapter. But why name the rest—you know them all. They have been doing service in Western fiction ever since Bret Harte found them and put them there, years and years ago. . . . . .

"Any weekly report of Bradstreet or Dun shows that a revolution has taken place in the vast country that begins with the first up-grade after you leave Omaha. It shows that the West has grown out of its dialects, its red shirts, and its mountain primroses, and that its 'pants' are no longer tucked in its boots. It is a busy, manufacturing, producing West. It even has its social circles, one of which is always designated as the swellest. It also has its golf-links, its craze for grand opera, and its men who would rather be hailed as *chauffeurs* than as princes of the blood royal. Strange, isn't it, that these things never figure between book covers, in spite of the fact that they are in the West, on both slopes of the divide from Canada to the Rio Grande?"

If latter-day miners and cowboys are to be described, they must be painted in their true colors, insists Mr. Chapman, even tho they lose all their old-time picturesqueness and romance in the process. He concludes:

"Just why the real West is not exploited in fiction is one of those literary mysteries that may never be solved. But the actual conditions can not long remain 'undiscovered.' Some keen-eyed genius, who recognizes the theatrical untruth of the accepted school, will catch the interesting phases of actuality. Then we shall get some capital stories of the big mines with their complicated machinery and of the ranch, minus the cowboy and the roundup. There will be stories of real mining-towns, without the stereotyped 'bad men,' and stories of the mining-stock exchanges at Colorado Springs and Denver—places that do not lack the excitements of the New York Stock Exchange or the Chicago Board of Trade, even if they lack the noise of the better-known institutions.

"These stories will not be the result of car-window observations or impressions gathered before the expiration of a Colorado summer excursion-ticket. The Indian will not figure in them any more than he figures in the streets of Denver—which is about once a year, when he comes to the Festival of Mountain and Plain, and when he is regarded with greater curiosity than if he strolled down Broadway. The actual people of the West will be introduced in fiction, and the change from artificiality to reality will be welcome, especially on the sun-down side of the Missouri River."

One recent novel of the West, mentioned above, namely, "The Octopus," by Frank Norris, has made a strong impression on English critics, several of them comparing the author, not unfavorably, with Zola. The London *Outlook's* reviewer had this to say:

"With this book under his arm Mr. Norris has an excellent passport to Parnassus. For his 'Octopus' is, in respect of its artistic pattern or design, a long prose-poem of an interest intense and painful, exalted by majestic philosophy. French it is in its essence, since, with all its dignified abstention from prurience, it reminds one of 'La Terre' and 'La Bête Humaine.' But this is cause for congratulation; the grandeur of Zola, resident in that external foreground of earth and background of sky which, as it were, deodorize the most malodorous of his books, is here in Mr. Frank Norris; here in his wheat-fields, as many extracts might show."

The London *Pilot* says: "It is seething with life in irrepressible and antagonistic forms; life portrayed with perhaps chaotic but resistless power and with unsparing sincerity. In the bewildering complexity of this social study the author ranks himself with Zola, but in the unifying sense of nature's great generative

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forces with Walt Whitman. The 'leaves of grass' in this epic of the wheat have become individual and dramatic." Mr. Stead's *Review of Reviews* thinks the story "horrid," but of "extraordinary power." It says:

"If you can imagine Æschylus sensationalized, and the Greek drama redressed as a modern novel, you can imagine something of the somber note which is audible on every page of this most depressing book."

JOHN BARRYMORE'S PICTURES.

TWO generations of the Barrymore family have been known to theatergoers as players of marked ability. Maurice Barrymore will be remembered, not only as an actor, but as the author of "Najesda," in which Modjeska starred successfully. The latest member of the family to make a bid for fame is Maurice Barrymore's son, John Barrymore, whose remarkable pictures are attracting considerable attention. Four examples of his art, which invite comparison with the weird creations of Antoine Wiertz, the Belgian painter, are given in the January *Cosmopolitan*. They bear the titles "Despair," "Unrest," "Jealousy," and "Fear," and two of them are reproduced herewith. "John Barrymore's work," declares Hjalmar H. Boyesen, "is of interest not only because he has left the beaten paths, but also because he displays considerable power of thought and technique." Mr. Boyesen says further:

"All of the emotions portrayed by Mr. Barrymore are the strong emotions of strong men. Take, for instance, his 'Fear.' The gaunt silent figure can have nothing to do with the fluttering heart of a child in the dark, or the cowardice which pockets gross insult, or the sudden impulse of a soldier to flee on his first smell of powder. This is rather 'where he stands, the Arch Fear in a visible form.' It is the fear which must be met face to face, such as one feels seated at the bedside of one's dearest friend whose doom the doctor has whispered above the labored breathing; the fear of the end which seizes the man of ill-spent power. Tense, inevitable, awful Fear.

"His pictures represent crises, finalities. The lonely figure on the promontory, stealthily approached by Unrest, is that of a man who, good or bad, has lived according to his own clearly defined obstacle-overcoming plan. He has toiled up the steep, far from the crowd below him, to the ultimate point where Satisfaction is said to dwell, only to find Unrest pointing back over his path which it is now too late to retrace.

JOHN BARRYMORE.

"His 'Jealousy' is the insidious possessing force which tortures a man into doubting secretly the woman he has idealized and loved. It is not the power which prompts to reckless deeds or instant revenge of fancied wrongs. It taunts with helplessness, inactivity, indecision.

"'Despair,' too, is a crushing Titan in whose grasp the pigmy, man, is powerless."

"Mr. Barrymore's pictures," concludes the writer, "give great promise for his future. Perhaps when old age overtakes him he will have shown us the awakened man, scorning the spirit of Unrest, uplifting the ideal shattered by Jealousy, throttling gigantic Despair, freed by time from the necessity of staring into the eyes of Fear. Then only will his pictures reach true greatness, for they will carry the message of the real man's ability to hew his way straight to the ultimate goal."

"FEAR."

"DESPAIR."

Courtesy of *The Cosmopolitan*.

The Revival of Gobelin Tapestry.—The old and half-forgotten tapestry products of the Gobelin and other historic looms have begun to resume their place in public collections and private drawing-rooms. A writer in *Town and Country* says that within ten years the market value of these products has increased tenfold, and that they are to-day used as interior decorations more than ever before. He makes the statement that $25,000 judiciously invested in Gobelin tapestries a few years ago would now readily yield in return more than half a million dollars, and he goes on to say:

"There are to-day hundreds of pieces of genuine Gobelin tapes-

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try in New York and its vicinity. Many fine examples are in the possession of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. William C. Whitney, Mrs. C. P. Huntington, Mr. Arthur Kountze, Mr. Charles Alexander, and Colonel Payne. A series of twelve pieces, the *motifs* of which are scenes in the life of Christ, was presented to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Morningside Heights, New York, by the late Mrs. William H. Cole. These were purchased out of the Barberini Palace, in Rome, together with 131 other pieces, which included the entire collection of the palace, with the exception of the family portraits. The fine specimens of Gobelin tapestry at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, mostly from the Duke of Hamilton's collection and from that of King Ludwig of Bavaria, also came to that institution through Mrs. Coles. Even with the present revival of appreciation, these tapestries now are valued at far less than is represented by the original cost of manufacture."

Probably the most famous of present-day tapestry establishments is the Beauvais manufactory, under French government control, and in its service are many of the Gobelin workmen. Generally speaking, orders are executed only for the crowned heads, altho exceptions to this rule are sometimes made. Payment is, however, demanded before the execution of the order, and it sometimes happens that from one to five years are required in which to execute such an order. The French Government now has enough tapestry to line a street ten miles long.

WHY HAVE WE NO SATIRE?

IN the history of literature no unimportant part has beeen played by satirical writing. Swift's "Tale of a Tub" and "Gulliver's Travels," Thackeray's and Dickens's social satires, and the biting ironies of Voltaire and Heine—to mention no more—all exerted a potent influence upon the age in which they were created. Nowadays, however, we seem to be in danger of permitting satire to sink into the oblivion of the lost arts. Says Mr. James L. Ford (in *Success*, January):

"It is a curious fact that, in an era which has at least produced a greater number of writers than any other in our country's history, there is scarcely a satirist worthy of the name to be found. Of story-writers and novelists we have plenty, and we can boast of some humorists of distinctive individuality; but, with the exception of 'Mr. Dooley,' there is certainly not a high-class political satirist in the field, while the clumsy attempts to satirize literature, society, and some of our other pet institutions, that meet our unwilling gaze from time to time, awaken pity rather than laughter.

"This, in a country whose humor holds a high rank in comparison with that of other nations! It was not always so. Benjamin Franklin made his mark as a satirist before the republic was born, and, in the early part of the century, every Presidential administration served to quicken into life some new satirical pen. Who, I should like to know, will live in history as the satirist of any of our Presidents since Franklin's time? I do not recall, at this moment, any great work of political satire since Richard Grant White wrote 'The New Gospel of Peace.' Before White, we had known James Russell Lowell, one of the best and truest satirical writers of the century, whose 'Biglow Papers' are well worth reading to-day. I know of no finer example of political satire than that which is concentrated in the words:

> But John P. Robinson, he
> Says they didn't know everything down in Judee.

"The Revolution begat the 'Junius Letters'; the War of 1812 made Seba Smith a satirist, and the Mexican War prompted some of Lowell's finest sarcasm. The Civil War, it is true, brought forth a short-lived race of satirical writers, and among these were 'Petroleum V. Nasby,' 'Q. K. Philander Doesticks,' and 'Orpheus C. Kerr.' The last named derived his *nom de plume* from the term 'office-seeker,' a character which attained national importance during the days of the Civil War, and which has not entirely faded from sight in subsequent years.

"In recent years, but one important school of satirical writing has flourished in America, for our professedly comic journals have developed humorists of an entirely different sort. During the life of Charles A. Dana, the New York *Sun* produced a race of satirists who wrote, for the most part, anonymously, and frequently their work, altho necessarily ephemeral, possessed the highest satirical value."

The dearth of satire can not be due to a lack of suitable material, maintains the writer, since present social and political conditions furnish "the richest field that the world has known since Hogarth's day," and, "so far as New York is concerned, snobbery, the adulation of the golden calf, and the desperate struggle for social preferment, at the present moment, exceed anything that has ever before been known in that city." Mr. Ford concludes:

"There are several reasons for the scarcity of satirists at the present moment. To begin with, the American public does not take kindly to satire, and the magazine age of letters has shaped writers of an entirely different class. Moreover, no satirist can go about his work with any real confidence in his ultimate success, if he realizes how few people there are who possess a genuine sense of humor. At the present day, fully nine-tenths of the reading population of this country are as impervious to fine satire as is the proverbial duck's back to a rainfall. It is for this reason that some of the most preposterous 'fakes' that the world has ever seen find it an easy matter to palm themselves off on the world at their own valuation.

"The cartoon flourishes, however; and, altho we can not boast of a Hogarth, we have a number of satirists of the pencil, whose work is so broad that even the simplest mind can not fail to grasp its significance."

A SOUTHERN PROTEST AGAINST "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

The protest of the Daughters of the Confederacy at Lexington, Ky., against further performances of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in their town has created both surprise and amusement. "This good old drama of our childhood days," remarks the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, "seems destined to become immortal, not so much through the efforts of its friends as the assaults of those who object to it. F. Hopkinson's attack upon it gave it quite a boom, but the effect had nearly died away when the ladies of Lexington, Ky., came forward and gave it a fresh start." Says the Chicago *Post*:

"PORE UNCL' TOM."
He finds Lexington, Ky., worse than Simon Legree.
—*The Kansas City Journal.*

"As the result of the free advertising which the good women of the blue-grass State have given the play, a dozen new Uncle Tom companies are reported to be forming throughout the country—two of them right in Kentucky itself—and we may look for a 'revival' which will outrival the 'all-star aggregation' which toured the country last spring."

The Kansas City *Journal* takes a more serious view of the subject, and thinks that the Lexington women's feeling that "the play gives wrong impressions to their children in regard to the character of their forefathers" is justified. The manager of the local opera-house replied to his critics as follows:

"Ladies: A copy of your resolution in reference to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' has been received. Replying to the same, I have only to say the war has been over about thirty-six years. Yours, etc., Charles Scott."

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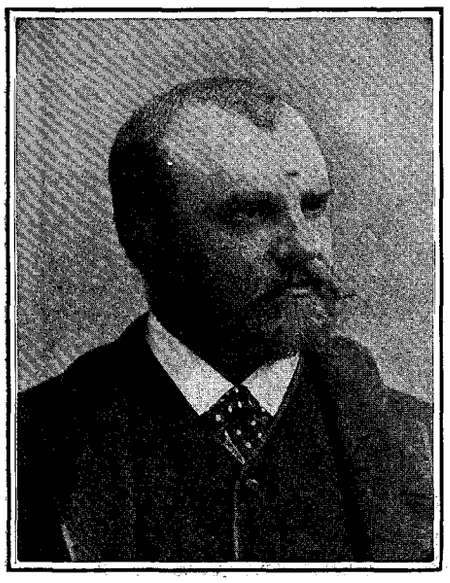
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

CLARENCE KING AND THE GREAT DIAMOND SWINDLE.

CLARENCE KING, first director of the United States Geological Survey, died in Phoenix, Arizona, on December 24 last. From an obituary notice by Dr. Marcus Benjamin in *The Scientific American* (January 11), it is learned that he was born in Newport, R. I., January 6, 1842, graduated from Yale (Sheffield Scientific School) in 1862, and at once began the work of exploration and survey in which he made his reputation. While with the California State Survey, he discovered and named Mounts Whitney and Tyndall. From 1867 till 1872 he was in charge of the Government Geological Survey of the fortieth parallel, and in 1878, on the consolidation of the various government surveys into the United States Geological Survey, he became director of the combined work; but after organizing the new survey, appointing the staff and guiding it into full activity, he resigned in 1881 to devote himself to special geological investigation. In recent years his health failed and he was an invalid for several years before his death. A somewhat sensational event of Mr. King's career was his discovery of the great Wyoming diamond swindle late in 1872. This is thus related by Dr. Benjamin:



CLARENCE KING.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American*.

"Early in 1872 much attention was called in this country and in Europe to the alleged discovery, somewhere in the far West, of new diamond-fields of unparalleled richness. Large quantities of precious stones had been brought thence and judged by experts to have great value. Reports which received the confidence of capitalists were made in New York and San Francisco, setting forth the great importance of the new find, and resulting in the formation of several companies to exploit the field. As it afterward appeared, many thousands of dollars' worth of rough diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and other gems had been purchased in London, brought to the chosen locality, and sown with a free hand on the ground or carefully stuck into ant-hills. Much excitement prevailed, and there can be but little doubt that, if the swindle had remained unexposed for a short while longer, there would have been a rush to the supposed sources of wealth like that which followed the discovery of gold in California. The precise locality was kept secret for some months, and the impression prevailed that the diamond-fields were in Arizona. The discovery that they were within the official limits of the Fortieth Parallel Survey was fortunately made by one of Mr. King's staff, and he immediately set out for the designated locality. The swindle had been skilfully prepared, even to the choice of a locality geologically favorable, and the 'salting' had been so cunningly and artfully done that it had already deceived honest experts of much experience; but on the second day after his arrival Mr. King's suspicions were aroused, and he at once began a series of careful observations from which it clearly appeared that the gems were found in positions where nature alone could never have placed them, and were not to be found in places where, had the occurrence been genuine, the inevitable laws of nature must have carried them; that near every anthill found to contain gems might still be seen the storm-worn footprints of mankind, while anthills free from human tracks were also void of precious stones; and, finally and unquestionably, that some designing hand had 'salted' the fields with deliberate and fraudulent intent. The public announcement of this result was followed by the immediate bursting of the bubble; but had this been delayed only a little while, it is certain that great disappointment, distress, and loss of money would have been suffered by many victims of the fraud."

LIQUID FUEL AT SEA.

THE use of oil as fuel on steamers is increasing in Great Britain. According to *Marine Engineering* (January), which prints some facts on this subject, one of the greatest obstacles to be overcome in fitting old steamers with oil-burning appliances is in making suitable oil-tight tanks. Coal-bunkers are too light, and the riveting is not oil-tight, while the ballast tanks at the ends and in the double bottom will not do because of the water that might leak in. Says the paper named above:

"With former systems means have not been used to separate the oil from the water, and a small percentage of water in the fuel causes the flame at the burners to sputter and go out, frequently resulting in an explosion upon relighting."

In a new patent system generally employed in England, water separation is accomplished by using two liquid-fuel settling-tanks of large capacity and with special arrangements placed amidships immediately adjacent to the boiler-room bulkhead. To quote again:

"These tanks are fitted with all the necessary heating-coils, draining arrangements, thermometers, glass indicators, and other fittings, to enable the liquid fuel to be heated to a sufficient temperature to allow the water being freely separated. Any water which may settle in the bottom of the tanks can at once be drained off. Each tank is made of sufficient size to contain half a day's supply of liquid fuel, so that while the liquid fuel is being used to supply the burners from one tank, the water is being separated in the other. The settling-tanks can be filled either direct from the deck or the forward liquid-fuel carrying spaces by means of a pump placed in the forward end of the vessel, or from the after-ballast tanks or cofferdam, by means of two special pumps placed in the stoke-hole. The liquid fuel gravitates from the settling-tanks through suitable filtering arrangements, which form an important point in the system, direct to the burners, and is there injected into the furnaces with a spray of steam. Each furnace is fitted with two burners. The furnace arrangements are such that the complete coal-burning gear remains intact, so that either coal or liquid fuel may be resorted to at will. If the vessel is burning liquid fuel, and it is found necessary from economical reasons to resort to coal-burning, then it is only necessary to rake some broken fire-bricks from off the fire-bars, disconnect the burners, and light a coal fire."

One English company, we are told, has fitted no less than fifty vessels with oil-burning apparatus and is now equipping eight more.

Microbes and Motors.—The idea of microbes as a source of motive power appears at first sight preposterous, says the London *Lancet* (January 4), but "a little reflection will show that indirectly even for this purpose micro-organisms may be very intimately concerned." It proceeds to develop the idea as follows:

"It is well known that if it were not for its powerful action as a drug and poison alcohol would be a cheap commodity. Sugars and starches grow in immense abundance in almost all the civilized countries in the world, and it is but a short step to convert these into alcohol by fermentation, a process due to the agency of micro-organisms. All cereals would thus serve, and the roots containing sugar, such as the maple, and even fruit such as the grape, in a time of plenty might easily be a cheap source of

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spirit. Alcohol possesses excellent calorific value, it burns with a hot flame, it is easily vaporized, and it yields, as a rule, no deleterious products of partial combustion as does oil or coal. It is thus well adapted as a fuel for the motor-car, and already motor-cars are being run with alcohol and with very encouraging results. The drawback to its use is, of course, its expense, but some effort to reduce this has been made with success by getting a concession from the Excise (at any rate, in France) to withdraw the high duty, which is done if it can be shown that the spirit has been rendered undrinkable. Such alcohol is known as 'denatured' spirit, the addition of some highly nauseous compound making it absolutely unfit to drink whilst not interfering with its properties for the purposes of a fuel. Similarly denatured alcohol is being employed in lamps for the production of an incandescent light by the heating of the Welsbach mantle in the spirit flame. It is, therefore, not chimerical entirely to suggest that the day may come when we may not only owe our increased facilities of locomotion to the much-abused microbe, but some of our effectual means of artificial illumination also."

TO NATURE BY TROLLEY.

THAT the trolley has done more to "bring man back to nature" than any other modern agency, and that those who object to its presence in regions hitherto secluded know not of what they speak, is the assertion of *The Street Railway Journal* (November 30). This statement was prompted by an editorial from the Buffalo *Commercial*, objecting to a proposed trolley road in the Adirondacks. Said *The Commercial:*

"The Adirondacks have some merits as a wilderness, but there are strangely constituted persons who will never rest content until the North Woods are furnished with all the modern conveniences, including street railways, electric lights, asphalt pavements, and afternoon concerts. A trolley line from Lake Champlain to Lake Placid is already projected, the rest will follow. The deer and the guides will slowly retreat before the march of civilization, and soon will take their places with the stage-drivers of the old school, among the 'figures of the past.' That is to say, such will be the inevitable end of the present tendencies, unless they are seasonably arrested. When every portion of the Adirondack region is made too easily accessible to the casual tourist, the wilderness passes into history."

On this the journal first mentioned comments as follows:

"The preservation of the beauties of nature is a matter to the importance of which the public is far more alive than it was a century ago, but it seems to us that some of those who declaim against the invasion of the trolley do protest too much. . . . It would indeed be a pity to spoil or despoil the Adirondacks, but after the prolonged assaults of the steam railroad, the tourist and the lumberman, it is rather invidious to jump on the poor trolley as the one reason why the editor of the Buffalo *Commercial* can not have the wilderness all to himself while he communes with nature.

"Probably the trolley less than any other transportation agency leaves any trace of its presence on the country it traverses, whether as to noise or dust or smoke, or the setting on fire of the contiguous shrubbery. The same objections have been raised to the electric railroads up the Swiss and Tyrolean Alps, yet it takes a keen eye to detect from a distance the electric cars that climb from the valley of the Arve or those that wind around the Wengern Alps up the slopes of the Jungfrau. There are many thousands of quiet, cultivated, nature-loving people who could never tread the higher Alps or penetrate the Adirondack woods but for the modern conveniences of travel; and we really do not see why their love of nature and desire for a more intimate relation with it is not as properly to be gratified as the ambitions of some mere deerslayer or well-to-do misanthropic tramp, with hobnail boots and an alpenstock. There is solitude enough left in the world for all who want it. All they have to do is to go a little farther afield; to plunge a little deeper into the woods. Meantime, the ugly, unesthetic trolley has done more than any other known agency to take man back to nature, to put the country at the very door of the dweller in the city, and to enable every one who will to dwell under his own vine and fig-tree."

BRIDGES VERSUS TUNNELS.

THE announcement of the Pennsylvania Railroad that it will construct tunnels under the North and East Rivers to provide a terminus in New York City for its lines in New Jersey and Long Island, brings the tunnel again into prominence as a means of crossing bodies of water. Attempts to tunnel under the Hudson River at New York have so often failed that a huge bridge has come to be the accepted solution of the long-standing problem of a Manhattan terminus for the New Jersey roads. This problem will be solved for one road only by the Pennsylvania tunnel, but if its tunnel is built the proposed bridge will probably never be erected. Says *The Scientific American* in discussing the subject editorially:

"There is to-day a growing tendency in all the great centers of population to place the means of transportation underground, and this for the very good reason that there is no further room for them above ground. In an earlier day it was customary to build rapid-transit systems, and the approaches of trunk railroads in the great cities, on elevated structures; but the growing congestion of street traffic, vehicular and pedestrian, has brought us to a time when the piers and arches of steel or stone viaducts are no longer a permissible obstruction, to say nothing of objections on the score of the obtrusive ugliness of such structures. Hence we have been driven below ground, and the tunnel, thanks to electric lighting and traction, has proved to be a cleanly and comfortable substitute for the overhead structure.

"To the engineer, and, indeed, to all of us who are attracted by engineering works of great daring and magnitude, it will be something of a disappointment that the proposed Hudson River bridge, with its vast 3,000-foot span and its towers reaching five hundred feet into the air, will not be built; but now that a great railroad company like the Pennsylvania has openly declared in favor of tunnels as the best method of serving New York with due regard to its own interest and the convenience of the city itself, we may take it for granted that the Hudson River bridge will never be built."

In justice to the proposed bridge, however, the writer calls attention to the erroneousness of the popular impression that a bridge would be far more costly than tunnels. The proposed two-tunnel scheme will cost far less than the proposed bridge, but its capacity will be only one-sixth as great. Hence the proper basis of comparison would be that of twelve 18-foot tunnels against one bridge; and probably the latter would be cheaper to construct. As it is exposed to the elements, however, it would be more expensive to keep in repair and it would involve the erection of a vast viaduct and surface station that would seriously encumber the streets. Thus, as the writer says in conclusion: "The feature that will, more than any other, commend this tunnel scheme to our municipal authorities and to the people of New York is that it will be absolutely unobtrusive."

Function of Green and Blue Coloration in Animals.—An interesting investigation by two French biologists has brought out the fact that in creatures with blue or green skins, such as frogs, lizards, and various fishes, these colors are protective; not in the ordinary sense, but physically, since they sift out the light rays that may be hurtful to the organism. Says *Cosmos*, in a brief note on the matter (November 30):

"We find numerous examples of green and blue coloration in vertebrates, either extending over the whole surface of the body as in the green frog, blue lizard, etc., or localized in spots, as in the mackerel. These colors have the peculiarity that they are not due to a special pigment that gives its own hue to the skin, but to quite a different physical phenomenon. All blue skins contain only a black pigment. Green skins have two pigments, a black and a yellow. Messrs. Camichel and Mandoul have been investigating the means by which a black pigment can give rise to a blue coloration. Pouchet, who studied these colora-

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tions, referred them to fluorescence. The obscure ultra-violet rays, according to this author, are reflected, retarded, and rendered visible. By reason of the frequency of the phenomenon and its independence of all definite anatomical structure, Pouchet called it 'cerulescence.' Observations made by the authors show that these skins have the same properties as those of artificial turbid media, such as smoke and india-ink. Like these media, blue and green skins have in general the property of being reddish by transmitted and bluish by diffused light, and they consist of pigmentary granulations whose dimensions are of the same order of magnitude as the wave-length of light. The blue or green coloration causes absorption of the red calorific radiations, which are useful to the organism, while the violet and ultra-violet radiations, which are hurtful to the organism, as they cause solar erythema, variola, etc., are rejected. The skin thus acts as a sort of sieve, permeable to useful rays and impermeable to hurtful ones. The blue and green colorations constitute a state of defense, on the part of the organism, against hurtful radiations."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AUTOMATIC CLOSING OF WATER-TIGHT BULKHEADS.

THERE is so much difficulty in making sure that doors in water-tight bulkheads will be promptly closed in case of collision between vessels at sea that the safety assured by such bulkheads has become somewhat doubtful. Much attention has been given of late to this matter, which involves the preservation of so many human lives, and it is believed that in the hydraulic system just installed on the steamer *Kronprinz Wilhelm* the problem has been as nearly solved as possible. *The Scientific American* (January 11) has the following to say editorially about this system and its precursors:

"Altho theoretically there is a large degree of safety secured by the complete subdivision of the interior of modern steamships by means of water-tight bulkheads, the too frequent failure of this system to keep vessels afloat after collision would seem to suggest that the advantages are more theoretical than real. As a matter of fact, it will be found on investigation that where a well-divided ship has foundered the fault has been not in the system of subdivision so much as in the many perforations of the water-tight bulkhead by doorways and passageways below the water-line. Altho such openings are supposed to be guarded by water-tight doors, it is evident that the value of the subdivision is finally and absolutely dependent upon the efficient oversight of these doors and the care that is taken to close them in the event of collision. Many naval architects have endeavored to overcome the difficulty by absolutely prohibiting the construction of water-tight doors below the waterline; but this arrangement involves great inconvenience, especially in passenger-ships, as all communication from compartment to compartment necessitates climbing to the upper deck and descending into the desired section of the ship. The compromise which seems best to meet all the conditions is that which permits of a certain number of water-tight doors below the water-line, and the installation of a system by which they can all be automatically and simultaneously closed from a central station in case of collision. One of the most successful systems of this kind is that which has been installed on the *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, which is known as the Dorr hydraulic water-tight system. The central station is located on the bridge, and in the event of collision the officer first moves over a lever, which sets an electric bell ringing for twenty seconds at every bulkhead door. At the end of that period the lever releases the throttle wheel for starting the hydraulic closing cylinders, on turning which the doors are released and closed. When the door reaches the bottom of its seating it closes an electric circuit, and a corresponding glow-lamp in a plan of the bulkheads in the pilot-house is illuminated. The system appears to be thoroughly satisfactory, and is being applied to every vessel in the company's fleet."

Electricity and the Nerves.—Speaking of the new theory of nerve action, recently described in these columns, *The Electrical World* says (January 4):

"It may be remarked that, so far as the alleged discovery relates to electricity, it rests upon a rather slender foundation. The ionic theory is so far from being established that it may be considered not much more than a working hypothesis, and the Chicago professors appear even to have taken unwarranted liberties with the hypothesis in their assumption as to charges rotating about atoms at different rates, of 'one-charged' and multiple charged ions, and, in general, in assuming the existence of a definite ionic mechanism. Dr. H. P. Pratt, the *x*-ray expert, confirms the discovery, however, but claims that he also had been working along the same lines. Dr. Pratt further believes that the twentieth century will prove that electricity and not sodium is the real life-giving principle."

Professor Mathews, who has been generally credited with the new theory, writes to the daily press to disclaim its authorship, which he gives to his colleague, Prof. Jacques Loeb. His own work, he says, has been strictly auxiliary to Professor Loeb's discovery.

An Artificial Larynx.—"A marvel of surgery was exhibited at the recent surgical conference at Lyons, France," says the *Courier d'Etats Unis* (New York), "in the person of a young man whose larynx had been removed and replaced by an artificial one of hard rubber. The natural glottis and vocal cords are replaced by a thin rubber diaphragm with a slit in it. As the size and tension of this diaphragm are always the same, it can vibrate in only one way and produce but a single note. The man's voice, therefore, never varies in pitch, and is much like the voice of Mr. Punch; but as the modifications of the voice which produce vowels and consonants are due to motions of the palate, tongue, and teeth, which parts remain intact, the subject can speak distinctly, tho always in the same tone. Above the rubber larynx is a metal sieve, which prevents the entrance of solid food into the larynx and breathing-tubes. Liquids which trickle in are led away by a tube connecting the rubber larynx with the esophagus or gullet. There is still another tube which comes out in the front of the neck. This enables the subject to breathe more freely than he could do through his artificial glottis and gives this a rest. When he wishes to speak, he stops the hole in his neck with his finger."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE rays given off by radium and similar substances, which are so similar to *x*-rays in their action, have been shown by Berthelot and Becquerel in France, in recent reports to the Academy of Sciences noticed in *The American Journal of Science* (January), to have interesting chemical powers. Their effect on iodin pentoxid and on nitric acid resembles that of ordinary light, but various chemical actions that are produced by light are not brought about by the rays at all. They produce ozone and have strong coloring action on glass, porcelain, paper, and rock-salt, while their destructive effect on the skin is very noticeable. Seeds exposed to the new radiation will not germinate, so injurious is its effect on organic life.

IN a recent issue of *The Journal* of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute C. M. Allen describes how the steam-engine indicator may be made to record the work done by an oarsman in a boat. "The boat to which the apparatus was applied was fitted with a rowlock held in a position by a system of levers, the end of which had a bearing upon the piston of a Crosby indicator. The drum of the indicator was driven by the reduced horizontal motion of the oar. With such an arrangement on each side of the boat, the coach is enabled to indicate the exact amount of pull that is put into the oar at each point of the stroke; to measure with great accuracy the exact length of the stroke, and from an examination of the curve to determine the proper location of the foot-rests and the rowlocks relatively to the seat so that the maximum effect may be produced by the man in accordance with his reach."

"THE close attention which the Emperor of Germany gives to scientific and technical subjects, and the personal interest he takes in the work of men who study them, have been shown on many occasions," says *Nature*. "The latest instance occurred when, attended by a large naval staff, he was present at the annual general meeting of the Society of Naval Architects. . . . The *Times* correspondent at Berlin states that the chief item in the program was a lecture by Geheimrath Brinkmann on the changes which have been adopted in the disposition of guns in battle-ships and the results of these changes upon naval architecture. . . . To the surprise of the audience, the Emperor ascended the platform, and, after, beckoning all who were present to remain seated, spoke upon the subject of the influences of military requiremehts upon the development of naval construction and the disposition of artillery on ships. The presence of the Emperor at scientific and technical meetings is itself a mark of sympathy with their aims; and when, in addition, he shows himself keenly interested in the subjects discussed, the influence upon the public mind must be very great. To this influence must partly be ascribed the regard in which scientific investigation is held in Germany."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHAT IS TO BE THE UNIVERSAL RELIGION?

THIS question is tersely discussed by the Rev. David Downie, D.D., for many years an honored missionary of the American Baptist Missionary Union. According to his view, the millennium is not by any means so near as many suppose. He writes as follows in *The Baptist Missionary Review* (August), published at Madras, India:

"Christianity is a missionary religion, but so are Mohammedanism and Buddhism. All other religions are ethnic or race religions, hence are not in the contest for the supremacy of the world. We believe that Christianity will finally triumph, but before it does there will come a mighty struggle, and there are indications that the twentieth century will see it. I have an idea, amounting almost to a conviction, that India will play a very important part in that conflict, and may even be the center of the struggle. My reasons for this opinion will appear when we consider the geographical position of India as related to the chief centers of the respective religions."

In estimating the strength of the contending parties, Dr. Downie credits Buddhism with a host of 500,000,000 adherents, with a doctrine and a history which manifest a missionary spirit. But he does not regard the most numerous as the most formidable of the rivals of Christianity. "Mohammedanism," he says, "with less than half the number, is much more to be feared, being much more aggressive. Of the 175,000,000 of Mohammedans, India alone contains one-third, or about 60,000,000. Central Asia, Persia, Arabia, Syria, Palestine, European Turkey, and a large part of Africa are almost wholly Mohammedan."

The writer then dissents from the position usually taken by the opponents of Mohammedanism, who generally claim that its success has been due primarily to the force of arms:

"Altho the sword of Islam is broken and its political power is fading, yet as a religion it shows little disposition to relinquish its claim to the supremacy of the world, and in many parts is making a determined effort to make good the claim. Perhaps it is sufficient to say in proof of this statement that we have to-day a Mohammedan propaganda in America with 1,000 converts in a single city, and 2,000 more in other cities."

In urging the conquest of India by Christianity as a strategic point, Dr. Downie proposes to fight it out on three lines:

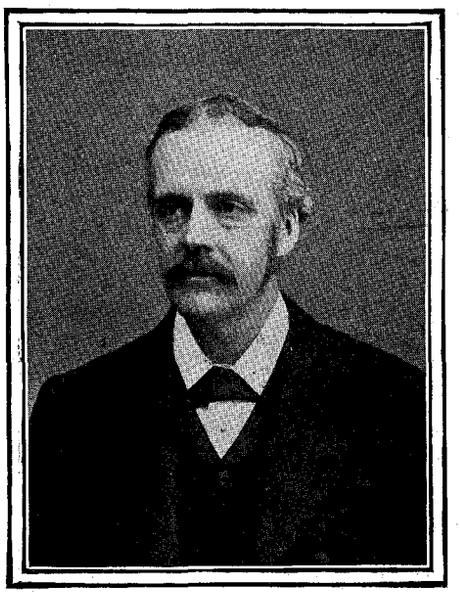
"(1) First and chief is a strong reinforcement of evangelistic missionaries, several of whom should be especially fitted and set apart for work among the higher and educated classes. (2) Christian education ought to be strengthened and extended. A mere secular education may deprive a Hindu of his religion, but it gives him nothing in its place. That is hardly fair, for even a poor religion is better than none. Christian education also destroys Hinduism, but it substitutes what is indefinitely better. (3) A Christian literature. . . . These educated men and women of India will read almost anything, especially if it be in English. . . . If by these means India can be won for Christ, we shall then at least have the decided advantage of holding the strongest positions, with America and Europe at the extremes, and India in the center."

Dr. Downie also takes occasion to refute the expressions met with in America regarding "the misrule of Britain in India." He says:

"I have lived in India for more than twenty-seven years, and I esteem it a duty as well as a privilege to bear testimony against these false accusations. . . . In the first place, it has put a stop to the frequent invasions of foreign tribes, to which India was subject before the British came. She has also put a stop to intestine wars, and has given the country peace. She has encouraged the development of the country, and has fostered industries. She has constructed railroads and canals, and has developed commerce. She has established a magnificent postal and telegraph system. She has abolished the arbitrary rule of the native princes, for the most part, and has given the country a government by law. But perhaps the greatest of all Britain's benefits to India is the excellent system of public education by which the poorest native may qualify himself for public life and usefulness. There are some 150,000 institutions of learning in India, with 5,000,000 students, 400,000 of whom are females. There are five great universities turning out 10,000 graduates every year."

A BRITISH STATESMAN'S PLEA FOR RELIGION.

ONE of the most remarkable addresses which has lately been delivered by a great statesman was given by Mr. Arthur J. Balfour before the Church of Scotland Home Mission and Church Extension Society in Glasgow a few weeks ago. The plea which he made (according to a report of the address which appears in the New York *Observer*, December 26) was for an ampler provision of religious opportunities for the growing population of large cities, and especially for the insistence upon a religious faith as the necessary foundation of all philanthropic and altruistic endeavors. During the past century, he said, a revolution had taken place which had no parallel in the recorded traditions of mankind, and it was impossible that such a change should not carry with it the need and necessity,



THE RIGHT HON. ARTHUR J. BALFOUR.

not of any change in Chrstiian doctrine, not of any change in religion, but of a change in the setting in which religion was to be presented to the people. There was a danger that had to be faced which could not be measured by mere statistics. Persons passed from religion to irreligion without any public or domestic revolution; they simply said to themselves that the Christian religion had probably been a useful instrument of enlightenment and progress in times gone by, but it depended on a view of the world which science had rejected. They did not wish to give it up, but honesty required them to do so if they had to choose between science and religion; and so they left, almost insensibly, the faith of their fathers. Mr. Balfour continued:

"Such persons are misled not as to the substance or essence of religion, but by the mistaken statements of those whose business it was to teach it, and for that state of things the preaching of morality was no remedy. There were those who had taken refuge from the difficulties of positive religious teaching in what they improperly considered the safe ground of ethical moralizing. That was not the business of the Christian church. Any church which derogated from its great mission was destined to make its moralizing barren and useless. Morality was no substitute for religion, and any organized body which in a rash moment thought that that was apparently the easier path to choose was destined to find a very rude awakening."

Some thought that the days when religion was a necessity of a civilized community had passed away, or was in process of passing away. Mr. Balfour held that the growth of science and the enormous augmentation of knowledge, so far from rendering

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religion less necessary, made the duties of the church doubly imperative. He concluded:

"The leaven of religious life had been one of the most prominent characteristics of the Scottish people for three centuries, and were they going to allow that great heritage to diminish and fade away? Should they have to admit at the end of their lives that they left Scotland less religious than they found it, that that great element of national well-being and of spiritual excellence had diminished and waned under the light of modern civilization and of modern education? He trusted not, he prayed not, nor did he think that they ought to have any misgiving or deep-seated misgiving on that subject. If they responded to his appeal and put upon a solid basis those great efforts to spread religion, not merely among the wealthy or the specially respectable or the specially educated, but among every class in every street and alley and backyard of our great cities, then not merely the Church of Scotland, but he trusted the cause—the cause of enlightenment and progress and true religion—would have great reason to be grateful for the efforts which they that day made."

Mr. Balfour's point of view is still further elaborated in his well-known book, "The Foundations of Belief," which has recently appeared in its eighth edition, with a new introduction and summary, and to which considerable space in the English reviews is again being given. "A statesman's leisure," remarks *Literature*, "could not be better spent than in writing a book like the 'Foundations of Belief'; and we are heartily glad that it still enjoys a popularity which enables it to be republished at a popular price." *The Spectator* considers Mr. Balfour's book "a lofty, disinterested, and forcible attempt to contribute something to the solution of the eternal riddle, to discover and support the truth in matters most vital, if anything is vital, to the happiness of man as a thinking being." It summarizes the argument of Mr. Balfour's book as follows (December 21):

"As intelligent beings, we believe the world to be intelligible, or we certainly treat it as such, and try to understand it. But if we confine ourselves merely to what we perceive by the senses, mediately or immediately, we soon come to the end of our tether, and are landed in hopeless perplexities. On the other hand, there always have been among mankind theological beliefs of some sort, and a theological view of the universe; and science, ethics, and esthetics are all more intelligible when framed in a theological than when framed in a merely naturalistic setting. Again, all systems attach a certain sanctity to the results alike of science and of ethics. Truth is truth, and right is right, they all say, and with almost equal conviction and emphasis. But this conviction and this emphasis are irrational if the causes of these results, however far remote, are merely blind mechanical matter and force. Their very solemnity points to a different origin. The ordinary arguments should be inverted. Instead of saying the Commandments or the creeds are binding because they are divine, we must say they are surely divine because they are recognized as binding. Some, indeed, may not heed either their value or their origin, but so to disregard them is to give up knowledge altogether and to live in a world of shadows, related to each other only as events succeeding each other in time, casual and incoherent."

An interesting and incisive criticism of Mr. Balfour's religious convictions, as expressed in his Glasgow address, appears in *The Literary Guide and Rationalist Review* (London, December). "The author of 'A Defense of Philosophic Doubt,'" declares the writer of this article, "must surely have felt a little uncomfortable in urging the claims of a system which implies that doubt, philosophic or otherwise, is a deadly sin. Has Mr. Balfour repented of his earlier indiscretions, or does he plead for religion in a sense that would be rejected by the church which availed herself of his eloquence?" The writer says further:

"So strangely does Mr. Balfour read the signs of the times that he considers the revolution which has been going on these hundred years past does not carry with it the necessity for 'any change in Christian doctrine'; it merely necessitates a 'change in the setting in which religion was from age to age presented to the people.' This enigmatical utterance implies that theological doctrines form no part of the 'setting' of religion, tho we should have thought otherwise. Doctrine is an attempt to formulate intellectually a sentiment which is too vague to be expressed, tho not too vague to be obscured. What fresh 'setting' is required to reestablish the authority of religion the speaker did not explain, and it is difficult to gather from his words whether he himself had any distinct idea of its nature. To us it is clear that as long as the Christian ethic is based upon a supernatural element which is not merely unverifiable, but so improbable as to be hopelessly discredited, its moral appeal will lack the vigorous ring of right reason. . . . . .

"Mr. Balfour's speech is virtually a confession that the church has failed in its mission. It has done so because it has worked on lines which Mr. Balfour, apparently even now, can not perceive to have been wrong. It has inculcated dogma where it should have enforced righteousness. Who can tell how different the history of the world would have been if a lofty moral aim had throughout been the consistent and paramount purpose of all religious activity? If, in thinking Mr. Balfour opposed to such an aim, we do him an injustice, we shall be ready to apologize; but we can draw no other conclusion from his nebulous language and inconclusive generalizations."

SHOULD PASTORS WRITE NOVELS?

THE Rev. James M. Ludlow, D.D., the author of several novels, the latest of which, entitled "Deborah," is a tale of Maccabean times, has been severely criticized by a member of his church (the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church at East Orange, N. J.) on the ground that he neglected his duties as pastor in order that he might write novels. Dr. Ludlow in reply stated that he never allows his work as an author to interfere with his duties as a minister, doing his literary work chiefly in his vacations. Little importance is attached to the incident, but it has served to bring up the broader question concerning the proper relation of the pastor to literary work, and considerable interest is lent to this question by the increasing number of books that are being published from the pens of clergymen. In the Presbyterian denomination alone may be mentioned Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the Rev. Charles W. Gordon ("Ralph Connor"), and Dr. Charles Frederick Goss. *The Church Economist* (New York, January) has collected a group of opinions from representative clergymen on the question of the propriety of settled pastors engaging in outside literary work. The most concise and vigorous statement is that of Prof. Henry Van Dyke, who says: "So long as Dr. Ludlow does his church work well, as he does, what use he makes of the rest of his time is his own business. It lies between him and his Master. Much better write books than dally at tea-parties and dawdle at talking-matches." Dr. Louis Albert Banks, pastor of Grace Methodist Church, New York, author of no less than thirty-six books, confesses that he "hardly dares to express an opinion," but declares that, in his opinion, a pastor is entirely justified in taking time for literary work, and that "the amount of work a man should do is entirely fixed by the amount of his vital strength." Dr. S. P. Cadman thinks there are two sides to this question. By outside work, if not too much indulged in, a pastor may strengthen himself so that he does better work for his own people. On the other hand, there have been "many notorious examples" of men who went too far,—"some noted men in the lecture-field who, while living, had strong church organizations, but upon whose deaths the churches fell immediately to pieces." Dr. Robert S. MacArthur contends that the pastor himself is his own judge as to the best manner in which to spend his time. He says:

"It ought to be borne in mind that the publication of newspaper articles, volumes, and the delivery of sermons and lectures bring large numbers of men and women to an author's church when they visit the city in which he preaches. If God gives a pastor remarkable power as the author of historic novels, as he

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has given Dr. Ludlow, the possession of that power is the divine call to its use in that department of historic inquiry. The same remark will apply to men who have the ear of the public as writers for the newspapers, or as lecturers and preachers to Chautauqua and other great audiences.

"To his own Master each pastor must give account for his use of all his time and all his talents."

JEWISH COMMENT ON THE ZIONIST CONGRESS.

THE Zionist ideal may be a dream, impossible of realization, but it has done more to kindle the flame of altruistic and idealistic feeling in the Jewish race than has any movement in modern times. Such is the tone of the comment on the recent

THIS YEAR'S ZIONIST POST-CARD.

Zionist congress that finds expression in the majority of the Jewish papers. "Dr. Herzl and his devoted band," remarks *The Jewish Exponent* (Philadelphia), "have accomplished more to promote the solidarity of Israel in five short years than their predecessors accomplished in many centuries"; and *The Jewish American* (Detroit), an anti-Zionist paper, says:

"Zionism is the one force that has put a purpose into the lives of those millions of our coreligionists whose very souls have been crushed by the persecutions under which they have suffered in the hotbeds of tyranny that they call their homes. It has awakened in their breasts something of the hope and the idealism that the words of the prophets aroused in the hearts of exiled Israel in the ancient days. And that is enough to justify the existence of the movement."

The report of the Fifth Zionist Congress, held in Basle, Switzerland, from December 26 to 30, is printed in full in *The Jewish Chronicle* (London, January 3), and makes quite a remarkable showing. About 270 delegates attended the sessions of the congress, hailing "from Johannesburg to Irkutsk (Siberia), from Belfast to Rangoon, from Montreal to Sydney," and including Dr. Theodor Herzl, the father of the movement, Dr. Max Nordau, Israel Zangwill, Sir Francis Montefiore, and many other celebrated figures. The two most noteworthy events of the convention were the speeches of Drs. Herzl and Nordau, the one optimistic and full of enthusiasm, the other pessimistic and severely critical of Jewish shortcomings. Some disappointment was felt because Dr. Herzl's much-heralded pronunciamento regarding his interview with the Sultan of Turkey turned out to be but a statement that Abdul Hamid had authorized him to make public the fact that "in the reigning Calif the Jewish people has a friend and protector." During the progress of the congress, Dr. Herzl received a telegram from Yildiz Kiosk, expressing the "high imperial satisfaction of the Sultan." According to the correspondent of *The Jewish Chronicle* (London), Dr. Herzl was the heroic figure of the convention, and his "commanding personality seemed to dwarf every one else into insignificance." "To his followers," declares the same writer, "he seems wrapped in the invisible halo of his spirit. They divine in him a glory which they can not see with the eyes of the flesh." The correspondent continues:

"If Herzl's speech was the bread of our banquet, Nordau's was its meat, the dessert at this congress being provided by Zangwill. Dr. Nordau's address commanded the rapt attention of the delegates for over an hour and a half, loud and long-sustained applause being the only form of interruption to which it was at times subjected. It was singularly characteristic of the appearance of the great savant, with his curious blend of leonine strength and dove-like gentleness. When dealing with the miseries of the Russian and Rumanian proletariat, the orator's voice thrilled with sympathetic emotion, which anon swelled into a positive roar, when with flashing eye and animated gesture he castigated the indifferentism of the millionaires to the great Jewish cause."

At a general meeting of the shareholders of the Jewish Colonial Trust, it was reported that the total number of shareholders is now 126,000, and that the money subscribed amounts to about $1,250,000. No practical steps were taken by the congress toward the disposition of this money beyond the decision to establish a legally safeguarded business in Palestine with a capital not exceeding $80,000, and, if possible, to establish also a loan agency among the Russian Jews.

The Jewish Chronicle editorially comments most favorably on the sessions of the congress, and while it refuses to become a convert to the full Zionist theory, declares itself "gratified and impressed by the spectacle of Jews gathered from the ends of the earth to take counsel over the position of the race." It says further:

"The congress has been called the Jewish Parliament, tho it can hardly be regarded as representative of all the Jewish people. But if it is to receive this somewhat grandiloquent name, then it must in fairness be admitted that it bears favorable comparison with most of the other parliamentary bodies that fret and fume and sometimes legislate in Europe. In sheer picturesqueness, a body whose members hail from places so far apart as Astrakhan and London, Manchuria and Canada, is difficult to rival. But the congress, it must be admitted, displayed far more solid qualities. It showed an admirable disposition to get to business. It was characterized by much greater regard for the ruling

STAMPS OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL LAND FUND.

of the chair than is sometimes to be witnessed in continental parliaments, and many of the speeches, while eloquent in the extreme, were conceived in a spirit of perfect moderation, and were free from the ugly blemishes (such as the attacks on anti-Zionists) which disfigured the eloquence of previous Zionistic orators."

An increasing number of Christian thinkers are showing sym-

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pathy with Zionist ideals. Hall Caine's interest in the new movement has been widely noted. In Boston a few weeks ago Prof. Crawford H. Toy, of Harvard, spoke at a Zionist meeting, and Dr. Edward Everett Hale sent a letter to the same meeting. *Jewish Comment* (Baltimore), in calling attention to these facts, declares that "fairly interpreted, this all means that a new topic of the first importance has been placed before the civilized world for discussion." *The American Hebrew* (New York) thinks that the Basle Congress has "transformed the Zionist movement from a mere wind organization into a force with a practical end in view." Dr. Richard Gottheil, writing in *The Maccabæan* (New York), a new Zionist monthly, greets the convention as "the deliberation of a people determined to end the persecutions and wrongs of centuries." *The American Israelite* (Cincinnati) is probably the most outspoken of the American Jewish papers in its opposition to Zionism, and *The Jewish Messenger* (New York) takes a similar position, contending that "the remedy may prove worse than the disease." Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, writing in *The Reform Advocate* (Chicago), says:

"If the Zionists prove to us that Palestine, toward which undoubtedly the eyes of the victims of modern nationalism in Russia and Galicia have been turning, will bring them relief and work their redemption, we shall to the utmost of our competency cooperate. The Jewish state under the protectorate of the European Powers we are afraid will not soon arise. But we think that Jewish colonies and settlements in Palestine will. And this soberer venture will be the permanent, we even think it will be the sole outcome of the Zionistic agitation."

A DEFENSE OF THE JESUITS.

PROBABLY no religious society has played a more prominent part in European history than has the Society of Jesus, which soon after its inception became the object of persecution, not only from its Protestant enemies, but from the very church that it was called into being to espouse. The Jesuit Order has incurred the dread and suspicion of Roman Catholic bishops, archbishops, and popes, and it has been repeatedly suppressed by the church. It has been attacked in all countries and has been expelled from many, and at this moment it is being forced to leave France as the result of its refusal to comply with the requirements of recent anti-clerical legislation. Yet according to M. Henri de Ladevèze, a French scholar of some note, the ill-treatment of the Jesuits has been as baseless as it has been unjust, and in the current issue of *The Open Court* (Chicago), he enters into an elaborate defense of this remarkable Roman Catholic order. We condense his description of the history and constitution of the Society of Jesus:

"The Society of Jesus, founded August 15, 1534, in Paris, by Ignatius Loyola and six of his companions, was canonically instituted September 27, 1540, by the Bull of Pope Paul III., *Regimini militantis ecclesiæ*. It comprises, as do all religious orders, two kinds of members: Fathers and Lay Brothers. The Fathers are either priests or destined to become so; but they do not definitely belong to the Society until after they have gone through a very severe and long term of probation. After a novitiate of two years, they take the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and receive the title of 'approved scholastic.' In this capacity they apply themselves, at their superiors' pleasure, either to teaching or to the study of theology, philosophy, literature, or science, until, having passed ten years in the Society and having attained the age of thirty at least, they are elevated to the rank of 'spiritual coadjutor.' They are employed, according to their capacity, in teaching, preaching, or in various ecclesiastical ministries, in the mission-field, etc. Ultimately, after they have been tested during a further term of several years, they are allowed to make their solemn profession, which includes the vow of obedience to the Pope, peculiar to the Society of Jesus; or, if they are found wanting in any of the necessary qualifications, they are retained with the title of 'Jesuit of the three vows,' which confers no further prerogatives; or, if they are found utterly unworthy, they may be expelled from the order. The Lay Brothers, who are much less numerous, take their vows after ten years' trial, if they are thirty years old at least. They are called 'temporal brothers' and are employed as porters, cooks, sacristans, etc.

"The Society of Jesus has really but one head, the General, who, before the suppression of the temporal power of the Pope, resided at the Gesu in Rome. He must be a professed Jesuit of the four vows, and it is the professed Jesuits of the four vows only who take part in his election, which is by secret ballot. He has four 'assistants' to help him, and an 'admonisher,' elected in the same way as himself, to keep him in, or, if need be, to bring him back to the right path. The electors of the General have the right of deposing him if he is guilty of a serious fault. He delegates, usually for the term of three years, a part of his authority, in each community, to some member of the Society, professed Jesuit or no, who thus becomes, for the time being, the superior of his brother members. Furthermore, the various establishments of the same district form a province, which is more or less extensive in proportion to the number of institutions it contains, having at its head another delegate, always chosen exclusively from among the professed Jesuits, who bears the title of Provincial."

"As may be judged from this sketch," comments M. de Ladevèze, "the Society of Jesus is founded on very wise and very liberal principles; very wise, for there is but one authority, and I need not dwell on the advantages accruing from this fact; very liberal, since this authority emanates from the free choice of those who recognize it, and is never in danger of degenerating into tyranny, because it is subject to the rule whose observance by all it is its special mission to secure." The Jesuit Society has been condemned for its strict vows, its system of rigid supervision, and its practise of casuistry; but the writer maintains that its rules and regulations are the same, in all essentials, as those adopted by every important religious order since the sixth century. "No other body," he says, "studies its subjects so minutely, nor for so long a time, before admitting them; in no other body have the future members so many means of weighing during so long a period, not in theory only but in practise, the advantages and disadvantages of the engagement they aspire to enter into." He continues:

"Without having the picturesque costume, without practising the extreme outward mortifications of monastic orders properly so called, the Jesuits apply themselves, more perhaps than all others, to inward mortification; and it is difficult to understand the state of mind of a man who, having all the requisites of earthly happiness, knocks at the door of their novitiate. And yet youths, magistrates, priests, officers, noblemen, all classes of society, but especially the upper classes, furnish them with recruits, and, in Catholic countries especially, very few names that are to be found in the book of the peerage but are inscribed in theirs. How then is one to explain the accusations that are brought with such unrelenting animosity against religious who, if they are guilty, have certainly not yielded to personal motives in becoming so? For what could the motive be? Pecuniary advantage? But the greater number of the Jesuits belong to rich families and had to renounce their fortune to enter the society. Ambition? But most of the Jesuits occupied enviable positions in the world, some having found them in their emblazoned cradles, others having won them by personal work and merit. Besides, the order founded by St. Ignatius, which differs from others in so many ways, differs also in this, that its members can not accept any dignity either civil or ecclesiastical; they can not become either cardinals, bishops, or even simple canons,—unless the Pope forces them so to do on pain of committing mortal sin. The words that Dante saw written in black letters over the gate of hell: '*Lasciate ogni speranza, voi ch'entrate*,' would not be out of place on the doors of the houses of the Society of Jesus as applied to ambition."

All the reproaches that are leveled against the Society of Jesus, declares M. de Ladevèze, can be leveled, with equal justice, against all the religious orders and against the Roman

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Catholic Church herself; and even their worst enemies are compelled to admit that the Jesuits have labored ceaselessly and dutifully, without any personal gain, in tuition, in preaching, in missions, and in aiding the dying. The writer concludes:

"If we consider them from a purely lay point of view, we are astonished at the services they have rendered, and at the number of distinguished men they have produced in the space of three centuries, in tuition, in science, and in letters. 'There are amongst them,' says Voltaire, 'writers of rare merit, scholars, orators, geniuses.' 'No other religious society,' confesses D'Alembert, 'can boast of having produced so large a number of men famous in science and in letters.' The Jesuits have practised every variety of style with success; eloquence, history, antiquity, geometry, profound and poetic literature: there is hardly a class of writers in which they have not men of the first order. . . . . .

"Shall we consider the Jesuits as private persons? There are very few amongst them, as everybody admits, who give any serious cause for complaint; no other body has ever counted so few unworthy members. It is always their spirit that is attacked. But I have already said that their spirit is the spirit of Catholicism whose best representatives they are. Let their opponents reproach them with being Catholics, if reproach them they must; but let those of us, who are conscious of the injustice of such a reproach, recognize the good in them; as to the rest, let us remember that they are human, and therefore subject to the faults and failings we all share, but against which they strive far more constantly and efficaciously than do so large a number of ourselves; so large a number, above all, of those—the race shows no sign of extinction, alas!—who having expended all their severity upon others have nothing but unbounded indulgence at their disposal when it comes to dealing with themselves."

WHAT WOULD THE FREETHINKER SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BIBLE?

SOME time ago the Boston *Investigator*, a paper widely circulated among Freethinkers, sent a letter to a number of its subscribers containing the following question: "What would you substitute for the Bible as a moral guide?" The following replies are among the most interesting and representative of those received: Judge C. B. Waite: "The sense of justice should be our moral guide." Hugh O. Pentecost: "If any one believes a substitute for the Bible is necessary, let it be 'Leaves of Grass,' by Walt Whitman." H. L. Green, editor of *The Free-Thought Magazine:* "Substitute the teachings of science." Dr. R. W. Shufeldt: "Education." I. Rayne Adams: "Common sense." Rufus K. Noyes, M.D.: "'Precepts of the Seven Sophists' are an ample substitute for the Bible." George E. Macdonald: "Select from ancient and modern custom what cultured reflection approves." George Allen White: "Let us have the best of Zoroaster, Buddha, Homer, Zeno, and Jesus." John P. Guild: "Brains." Franklin Steiner: "Reason and experience." Dean Dudley: "A scientific encyclopedia, compiled by men like Spencer and Huxley." Alexander E. Wright: "Spencer's 'Data of Ethics.'"

The Universalist Leader (Boston, January 11), commenting on this miscellaneous assortment of views, finds in them the expression of a definite tendency in modern thought, but declares it to be a tendency that can result only in "a chaos of moral philosophy and an obscuration of simple, definite, straightforward moral discrimination." It continues:

"One plain truth is that the morality of the world, even its conventional morality, is the product of the long ages of toil and suffering. Marriage and marriage laws may be imperfect and often a failure, but there is a bottomless pit just beyond the repudiation of these. It is well to see just where we are going. In all this tumult about the 'authority' of the Bible let us keep clearly in mind the drift of things. Whatever the critics may say, the mass of mankind need and must have some simple, direct, specific moral precepts. Without superstition, or the suspicion that because a thing is written in the Bible it is different from the same thing out of the Bible, we may affirm that in all literature and all life there is nothing to compare in simplicity, directness, and universality with the Decalog and Beatitudes. Thou shalt not kill, steal, bear false witness, commit adultery, or covet, are things concerning which the intelligence of the average man will not go astray if let alone. The Golden Rule can be understood by a child, and sages do not get beyond it. One can easily understand the protest against that interpretation of the Bible which counts covenants, sacrifices, doctrines, or church government above plain morality, while at the same time he may prize these old codes of conduct which are the landmarks of the Book as the finest things in the moral history of man.

"We need a revival. Social radicals need a revival. There is chaos and disorder among those who jauntily tilt at moral opinions or conventionalities which are the product of ages of experience. We need a revival of 'brains' and 'common sense.' We need to get down to the fundamental proposition that while we regard Spencer, Huxley, and Walt Whitman as friends of truth, we are not ready to substitute them for Moses and Jesus as the moral lawgivers of the race. We need only to compare these replies of the critics of the Bible with the Decalog and the Beatitudes to see how infinitely superior to their critics are the makers of the Bible in moral profundity, universality, simplicity, directness, and grandeur."

Dr. W. A. Croffut, a writer in the New York *Truth Seeker*, takes up the discussion from the radical point of view, affirming that the Christian allegation "that the Agnostic has nothing to substitute for the superstitions he would destroy, that all his teachings are negative, and that while he ruthlessly tears down he never seeks to build," is the reverse of the truth. He says (December 21):

"As a matter of fact, most men in civilized society have a system of ethics for the control of their private lives which is derived, not from any book, but from necessary contact with their fellows. There could be no peace among men without a tacit agreement not to invade each other's rights. That such an agreement was essential to human comfort was known long before Christ, before Moses, before Cain, before Zoroaster, before Confucius, before the Egyptian sage sculptured his moral code upon the walls of Thebes. It became known as soon as the troglodyte associated with his species and began traffic."

Agnosticism, declares this writer, offers men, in exchange for Christianity, "goodness without fear of God; happiness without heaven for a reward; law without a lawgiver; natural morality, instead of artificial morality; enlightened self-interest as the natural basis of ethics; and experience from contact with our fellows as the real guide to conduct."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE REV. DR. J. R. STEVENSON, professor of ecclesiastical history in the McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, made vacant by the death of Dr. Purves. Dr. Stevenson is a comparatively young man, and is a member of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

DR. THEODORE L. CUYLER, of Brooklyn, has been celebrating his eightieth birthday, amid the congratulations of a host of friends. *The Evangelist* devotes a special issue to this noteworthy event. "Dr. Cuyler," remarks *The Independent*, "has prepared during these nearly sixty years more sermons than almost any other man, and yet has had time to write thousands of articles on religious themes." In addition, Dr. Cuyler is the author of about twenty books.

THE reports of the declining health of the Pope lend interest to the following account of his will, taken from the *Courrier des États-Unis:* "The fortune of the Pope is a double one, comprising his personal estate and that belonging to the Holy See. The latter will be bequeathed, according to ecclesiastical law, to three cardinals, one of them being Mgr. Rampolla. Leo XIII. will leave his personal fortune to his five nephews on condition that they shall never make the slightest claim upon the Italian Government. The reason for this peculiar provision lies in the fact that theoretically the Government pays the Pope an annual stipend of 3,000,000 lire, or $600,000. But the Pope has always refused to accept the stipend. On the death of Pius IX., however, his nephews claimed the 'back pay' which their uncle had refused to touch. The claim, of course, was not allowed, but the affair injured the prestige of the Vatican, and Leo XIII. is determined to prevent a repetition of the scandal."

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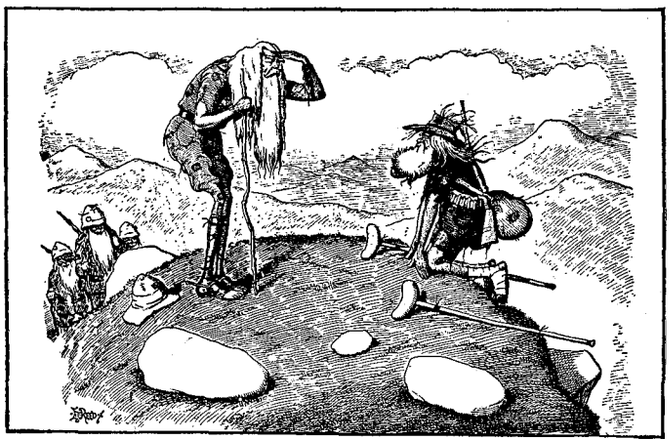
FOREIGN TOPICS.

BRITISH SOLDIERS AND BOER WOMEN.

ANGRY remonstrance fills the English newspapers as a result of German caricatures described as "vile slanders." These caricatures are based upon Boer war conditions, real or alleged, as they affect the honor of female captives. Thus *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

"Surely a point has been reached at which it should be found



UNRECORDED HISTORY—THE TOP OF A KOPJE, A.D. 1950.

THE AGED RIP-VAN-KITCHENER (aside to his venerable Tommies): "Aha! The only survivor 'coming in' at last!"

THE LAST OF THE BOERS: "Vaid a momend! Vod derms you gif me; mein gombleed intebendence?—oddervise I bleib always on gommando."

—*Punch.*

possible to convey a wish to continental governments that an authoritative contradiction might be made of the vile slanders of the continental press on the British soldier in South Africa. Mr. William Maxwell, the late special correspondent of *The Standard* at the front (as he was also during the tour of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall), writes a letter to his paper this morning giving specimens of the latest absurd and scandalous accusations

PARTNERS.

BRITANNIA: "After all, my dear, we needn't trouble ourselves about the others."

COLONIA: "No; we can always dance together, you and I!"

—*Punch.*

made by the Berlin *Tägliche Rundschau*. This journal is one not only of established position, but read almost entirely by the upper classes in Germany, yet it states specifically that thirty-five per cent. of all Boer women and girls have been outraged by British officers and soldiers, that one-half of the 'British mercenaries' are tainted and are breeding a 'generation of criminals,' and that young girls of twelve years of age and upward are driven to Pretoria and forced to sacrifice themselves by torture!"

It is upon allegations of this nature that the offending caricatures are based. A cable message to the New York *Times* says that the London *Times* has editorially protested. A copy of the issue containing the protest has not, at this writing, reached the United States, but it is in part, according to the New York *Times's* cable report, as follows:

"These papers are not gutter-sheets, but are sold everywhere at the stations of the state railroads, even at Potsdam station,

THE WHOLE WORLD AN ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.
Unfortunately, the trick does not seem a success.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

where the Emperor is constantly traveling. He was finally obliged to personally order their removal. Neither are these papers anonymous. One of the most infamous of all, entitled 'The Boer War,' bears on the title-pages the names of persons distinguished in the literary and artistic world of Germany. From a purely technical standpoint the paper is an art production, but it is difficult to find words to convey a notion of the filth which its cultured artists and writers venture to lay before its cultured German readers. British soldiers are represented as robbing the dead, Mr. Chamberlain's state-coach is depicted as a cart laden with skeletons, and King Edward is shown dead drunk in his bedroom, receiving the news of Cronje's surrender."

The *Tägliche Rundschau* (Berlin) gives as authority for its accusations the names of Dr. Vallentin, "a former Transvaal official who fought with the Boers"; Fred Lavelle, also a Boer fighting recruit, and others whom it describes as "closely connected with members of the Boer Government." In reply *The Standard* says:

"In a letter which we print to-day from Mr. Maxwell, our late special correspondent in South Africa, attention is called to some truly atrocious specimens of vilification, which a Berlin newspaper of some repute, the *Tägliche Rundschau*, has thought fit to

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lay before its readers. Accusations of the most monstrous character are made against our officers and troops. We are told that the concentration-camps were hells of iniquity, and that more than a third of the women and girls in the annexed colonies have been made the victims of brutal lust on the part of British officers and men. Other charges almost too loathsome to be repeated are made. It is true that some of these offenses, and one in particular, of a peculiarly painful character, were freely charged against the Germans in France in the war of 1870. But this fact renders them none the less fantastically absurd when applied to a 'mercenary,' so orderly, so well-behaved, and so considerate as our own patient, enduring, and kindly 'Tommy Atkins.' Mr. Maxwell shows that the alleged evidence on which the Berlin journal affects to rely is no evidence at all. Its authors—mercenaries in the true sense of the term—were foreign agents in the service of the Boers, who have come back to Europe to calumniate their victorious foes, to whose clemency, it may be, some of them owe their liberty and lives."

The same paper cites the French military attaché and others who attest the good conduct of British soldiers. But the caricatures, according to last accounts, continue to be offensive, all of them bearing very pointedly upon the alleged violences to women. *The Daily News* (London), which warmly opposes the Salisbury Government, prints this item from Vienna:

"A meeting of women has been held in one of the suburbs here to protest against the treatment of Boer women and children. A Vienna doctor named Senz, who served in the Boer army and has only just returned, gave a number of details of outrages which he alleged to have been committed upon Boer women and girls. These, he said, were not the work of troops who were sent out at the beginning of the war, but of the reserves who went later."

OUR FRIENDS IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

THE attitude of the European Powers during our struggle with Spain a few years ago is the subject of continued dispute abroad. The matter seems to have been reopened as a result of this statement in a recent number of the New York *Tribune*:

"When the French Government, at the initiative of Austria, was approached with a proposal of common mediation between the United States and Spain, the reply of France was identical with that of England. This was that, if all the European Powers agreed to mediate, France would not wish to remain alone in refusing cooperation to preserve peace. But at this moment, most unexpectedly, Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, communicated to Count Villagonzalo, the Spanish Ambassador at St. Petersburg, the absolute and formal refusal of Russia to mix in any way in the quarrel, which did not concern Russian interests. This communication of Count Muravieff was in the most emphatic, almost brutal, language; and it was this act of Russia, and not any measure taken by Lord Salisbury's cabinet, that rendered the alleged European demonstration against the United States impossible."

This statement of the case was quoted recently by the Washington correspondent of the London *Times*, and it was promptly challenged by that paper in its editorial columns. It adheres to the story that has found wide acceptance here, to the effect that the proposed combination of European nations in Spain's behalf was prevented by the refusal of England to participate, and not by any such course on the part of Russia or France. It remarks that M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France during our war with Spain, "with superior adroitness, contents himself with remarking that 'the story has been contradicted twenty times'; that the United States Government knows 'perfectly well the whole truth of the matter,' and that it willingly accepted the good offices of France during the negotiations for peace." The London *Times* then proceeds to speak of the new version of the case as given above from *The Tribune*. It says:

"Whatever the opportunities for knowing the truth that author [of the new version] may have enjoyed, he did not use them to the best advantage. He professes to know the answer of the French Government to the Austrian proposal for a common mediation between the United States and Spain. He asserts that it was identical with the answer of England, and that it was to the effect that, if all the Powers agreed to mediate, France would not hang back. If those assertions are true, our correspondent says, the Washington Government is strangely misinformed. It does not believe that England gave Austria any such answer. It believes that she gave a very different answer, and the 'authoritative' personage, our correspondent states, either does not know what that answer was, or gives an account of it which is incorrect and wholly misleading. . . . Whatever the tenor and tone of the supposed communication to Count Villagonzalo may have been, our correspondent positively asserts that it was not this step, but 'the distinct refusal of Lord Salisbury's Government to be a party' to the Austrian scheme which disposed of that hopeful project, to the bitter and enduring disappointment of continental enemies of the Anglo-Saxon race. England, he declares, was not content with holding completely aloof. Lord Salisbury used language which convinced the Austrians that in no event could they have the cooperation of England, and without that cooperation the Austrians knew their designs were futile. M. Hanotaux is much more cautious than the 'personage.' He says the story has been often denied, but he prudently abstains from denying it himself. The United States Government, as he very truly says, know all about it. They do, and that circumstance makes the fact that they too have never denied it significant. They made use of the good offices of France in conducting the negotiations, but the special reason why they did so was, as M. Hanotaux must well know, because France had shown herself rather ostentatiously the friend of Spain."

Documentary evidence of these facts exists, proceeds *The Times*, "and that evidence may be produced if Parliament or Congress choose to call for its production." The French newspapers have been silent on the subject since the new version was produced, and the Paris correspondent of the London newspaper makes this silence the subject of a pointed despatch.

ITALIAN IRRITATION OVER AMERICAN LYNCHINGS.

THE lynchings of Italian subjects in certain parts of the United States have become the subject of warm debate in the Italian parliament and press. Says the *Tribuna* (Rome):

"That the American federal Government can not, in the present state of the law, intervene for the protection of foreign citizens is indisputable. But for this very reason McKinley, after repeated lynchings had called forth protests and diplomatic remonstrances from Italy, realized the necessity of remedying this defect in the laws and obligations of the American Government. Can it be possible that Roosevelt, who has such lofty ideas of the duty of guardianship inherent in his office that, defying prejudice, he invites men of color to his own table and appoints them to office; that Roosevelt, who understood his duty to cut off the head of the hydra of Anarchy that had made its lair in the United States—can it be that he will shrink from restraining the anti-social evil of lynching, from putting an end to a moral and judicial anarchy that strikes both at the laws and the fair fame of the United States? We can scarcely credit it."

What the Italian Government desires, according to *The Daily News* (London), "is the real and permanent remedy of having federal laws to give Italian subjects the protection guaranteed by treaties." *The Standard* (London) thus summarizes the language of Signor Prinetti, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in addressing the Senate at Rome:

"The Italian Government would continue to protest, in the hope of obtaining satisfaction, against a state of things which constituted an offense against international treaties. It had expressed a confident hope that the federal Government would succeed in preventing such incidents in the future, and had

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pointed out how serious a thing it was that the Government of the United States should declare itself unable to maintain its engagements in conformity with international treaties. The Government of the United States had not replied in writing, but had admitted that the Italian claims were well founded, and had promised to consider the question most carefully."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS THE QUEEN OF SERVIA RESPECTABLE?

THE reputation of the Queen of Servia is warmly discussed in continental newspapers as a topic closely allied with the destinies of the Balkan states. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) says:

"The news that the King and Queen of Servia are soon to pay a visit to the court of Vienna is, to say the least, astonishing, and it is difficult to give it credence. Now that it has been officially settled that the Czar and Czarina of Russia will have an interview with the Servian sovereigns, it would, no doubt, be only good policy to have them pay a visit to Vienna in order not to make it too evident that Servia has passed completely under the domination of Russia. . . . But King Alexander and Queen Draga are sadly in need of a rehabilitation of their reputation, now seriously compromised by scandal. . . . They have been held at a distance by royal families."

QUEEN DRAGA OF SERVIA.

Very serious allegations against Queen Draga's personal character were made by the *Piccolo* (Trieste), whereupon the edition was confiscated by the police. The *Temps* (Paris) goes very thoroughly into the subject of Queen Draga's reputation as it affects the situation in the Balkans, saying:

"The King, it appears, remains in love with his wife. This fact upsets many plans, but it can not fairly be alleged to the discredit of a husband, even when he is on a throne. He has not yet, it is said, after eighteen months of marriage, lost hope of direct posterity, and he is resolved not to bring up the question of the succession until circumstances themselves bring it up, and only then in case it is a matter of certainty and not of mere conjecture."

After dismissing as idle the tale that King Alexander is in love with a younger sister of the Queen, "whose beauty is not of the sort to inspire guilty passion or to occasion trouble in the family," the *Temps* considers the effect of Queen Draga's past upon the Balkan problem. It concludes:

"When political policy speaks, when it becomes a question of the influence patiently acquired at Belgrade by a sagacious diplomacy, when, moreover, all that can be brought against a queen is the fact that she was once a shepherdess—or something similar—as we read in the fairy tales, and that she won the heart of a king, then the accredited representative of state policy has but to say a word. The clouds vanish."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPE ON THE REBUKE OF GENERAL MILES.

EUROPEAN newspapers seem to think that the rebuke to General Miles administered by President Roosevelt is good evidence that in the United States the military is subordinate to the civil power. Says the *Temps* (Paris):

"General Miles, in giving his interview to the reporter of a Cincinnati newspaper, expressed himself in intemperate language, talking like a 'soldier who little knows how to gloss the truth' about the court of inquiry and its majority. This was a fresh scandal. There would have been some excuse for a veteran of a great war coming to the support of a brother in arms unjustly dealt with, and taking the side of Schley and Dewey against the navy chiefs. But it could not be tolerated that the commander-in-chief should insult, through the press, a naval council of war. In the United States there is no trifling with the principle of the subordination of the military power to the civil power. Secretary of War Root asked General Miles for an explanation, which the latter gave with more eagerness than coherence. Thereupon President Roosevelt severely admonished the general, told him not to repeat his act, and warned him not to expect immunity for future errors."

This extract fairly represents journalistic opinion abroad, with exceptions, however. Among them is *The Saturday Review* (London), which says:

"The public were largely adverse to the judgment, and among the rest General Miles, who of course was interviewed. For his expression of opinion, which he justified on the ground that he was exercising the right of a private citizen, he was first reprimanded by a letter and afterward had up like a naughty schoolboy before the President and with the full force of the President's powerful voice told before a considerable assembly that as commander-in-chief he ought to mind his own business. By way of adding to the general silliness one of the American papers justifies Admiral Schley by a reference to Nelson, who, we are glad to know, disobeyed the orders of Admiral Jarvis in attacking the French at Trafalgar, but after his success was greeted with a tearful embrace of congratulation! Such is the force of historic accuracy in the States."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HAS CHILE SPOILED THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS?

THIS question must be answered in the affirmative, declares the London *Spectator*, which thus explains Chile's attitude:

"The little state is supposed to dislike North American influence. She has already spoiled the Pan-American Congress, and she is believed to wish for a South American federation for defense, which might greatly interfere with North American ascendency."

The Chilean attitude attracts more attention in the foreign press than any other single feature of the congress, excepting the position of the United States. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* calls attention to Chile's unwillingness to take part in the congress unless all existing international disputes were eliminated from the scope of arbitration. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) says a check to the congress now can not spoil "the vast project" of Pan-Americanism. The *Union Ibero-Americana* (Madrid) denounces the United States for causing all the misunderstandings in the congress. It says the South American Powers would be harmonious if the North Americans would let them alone. The *Epoca* (Madrid) is of the same opinion. The

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Lei (Santiago, Chile) repels all insinuations that Chile is responsible for disagreements. Of the subject of arbitration in the congress it declares:

"So far as the Chilean delegates are concerned, the most absolute conviction prevails throughout this country that they understand their duty perfectly and that they will interpret with wisdom the language of reason and of justice. We trust that at the end equity and right will emerge from the Pan-American Congress like pure gold from the crucible, and that the intrigues and calumnies having for their object the nullification of the gathering in Mexico will come to naught."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE HEALTH OF THE POPE.

THE persistent rumors of the failing health of the Pope seem to find confirmation in the letter from the Rome correspondent of *The Daily Chronicle* (London), containing the news, cabled to the New York *Tribune*, that while the Pope was granting an audience to American pilgrims last Monday, he was taken with a fainting fit just as he was about to address them. The Pontiff, however, after being conveyed to his apartments, soon recovered.

A telegram recently received by the *Temps* (Paris) from Rome relates that the Pope complains to all foreign visitors of the false accounts of his health. "You see," he is reported as saying, "that it is not all over with me. I work six to eight hours a day, and my work is not easy, for it embraces the whole church. Please say that I am not yet dead." The *Figaro* (Paris) also recently published a letter from Rome, contradicting the statements relative to the failing powers of the venerable head of the church. In an interview held by the correspondent with Dr. Mazzoni, the physician emphatically says:

"You may contradict all rumors as to the failing health of the Pope. His health could not be better, and the wonderful old man, according to his custom for sixty-four years past, continues his active life, which demands a tension of mind, an amount of intellectual effort of which you can form no idea. From what I can see now, there is no reason for predicting an immediate change. . . . For my part I predict that Leo XIII. will live to be a centenarian."

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Munich) contributes an article on the subject of the Pope's health from the same point of view. It is taken from the letter of the Rome correspondent of the *Kölnische Volkstag*:

"The Holy Father is now ninety-two years old, and it is not a matter for wonder if his great age should assert its right to be felt. But he who speaks of Leo XIII. as one bowed by illness and debility does not know what he is talking about. As an actual fact, the Pope rejoices in the best health possible. Besides rising early and working with the Cardinal State Secretary, he daily grants a large number of private audiences. Only a few days ago, he remarked to a cardinal whom he was receiving: 'I devote seven hours daily to receiving cardinals and distinguished prelates.' It is true that his labors become somewhat lighter after the midday hour, but still it can not but excite wonder and admiration that an old man of ninety-two years should have the strength to daily hold fatiguing audiences lasting seven hours. An invalid Pope, as he is described by the Liberal newspapers, would be unable to do it. Not once has the Holy Father been overcome by weakness. Yet the Sunday audiences were discontinued? That is true, but the reason is not because the Pope becomes 'sleepy' or 'faint.' It is clear that colds must be guarded against; therefore, his private physician, Dr. Tapponi, insists upon it that every change of temperature be avoided. And the temperature of a room containing a hundred persons rises so high that it was feared that the Pope, upon leaving it, would take cold. This is the only reason why the Sunday audiences were discontinued. Moreover, this difficulty has now been obviated by distributing the persons admitted to the audience in different rooms, through which the Pope is conveyed."

To all assertions or insinuations to the effect that the mental health of the Pontiff is not equal to the bodily, the *Allgemeine Zeitung* replies that the memory of the aged head of the church is absolutely unimpaired, and that he takes the keenest interest in everything that is going on in the world, as he recently showed, for instance, in regard to church matters in Germany. "Leo XIII. gives every evidence of a mental strength and firmness of will that remain undiminished."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE INTERESTING MONSIEUR DELCASSÉ.

THE great attention paid in the European press to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs just now inspires *The Spectator* (London) to observe of him:

"Who could wish to upset a cabinet if it meant the loss of M. Delcassé? But, on the other hand, the overthrow of M. Waldeck-Rousseau is not the least likely to carry with it the loss of M. Delcassé. He is to all appearance a fixture at the Foreign Office. There have been three ministries since 1898, and he has sat in all three of them. Nor can it be said that there was no difference between them, that the changes were personal not political, and that M. Delcassé retained his seat in all of them because the policy they all favored was his own. . . . The policies of these three cabinets have not been identical, and if they have not, how does M. Delcassé defend his having a share in all alike? Probably he does not trouble himself to defend it; but if he did he might urge two very weighty considerations in defense of his conduct. The first is that tho French cabinets differ greatly as regards the persons composing them, they differ very little as regards the principles on which they act. . . . The second consideration is that the foreign policy of France is of infinitely greater moment than any part of her domestic policy."

THÉOPHILE DELCASSÉ,
French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"This free soul has never been the slave of any political program, and shades of parliamentary opinion escape it," declares Baron Pierre de Coubertin in an elaborate article on Delcassé in *The Fortnightly Review* (London). His aim is "to increase the prestige of France abroad; to conclude advantageous negotiations; to foresee grave contingencies; to avoid useless conflicts; in a word, to steer among so many dangerous reefs with the greatest safety to his country."

The only discordant note is sounded by the *Intransigéant* (Paris) thus:

"To-day England has lost all prestige in Europe. Her degradation can be compared only with our own, Delcassé having at Fashoda pitifully surrendered to men who throw their guns away at the first attack from Dutch farmers whom the love of country has transformed into generals. If the corrupt Minister of Foreign Affairs had let Marchand alone, not only would we have been spared the direct insult, but Egypt would be free at this moment and our influence would preponderate there."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

ROMANTIC SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND: HISTORIC AND ROMANTIC. By Maria Hornor Lansdale. Cloth, 2 vols., 5¼ x 8 in., 862 pp. Illustrated. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

IN the spirit of a romantic enthusiast who has sat at the feet of Sir Walter Scott and hung upon the "Tales of a Traveler," browsing meanwhile among the old ballads, Miss Lansdale has garnered here a true *florilegium* of the romance of history in the field where its flowers grow wildest and richest.

Miss Lansdale passed a year in Scotland, in company with her sisters, retracing the old historic paths and ghosting for legends and traditions among their storied haunts. "A labor of love?" Perhaps; but worthy of more significant commendation than is commonly expressed in that outworn phrase, which is apt to stand for more of "love" than of "labor."

MARIA H. LANSDALE.

Courtesy of Henry T. Coates & Co.

Lightly touching upon the Roman and the Celtic periods, the author's purpose has been to sketch, with a fair approximation to completeness, "the state of the country," so memorably dramatic and picturesque, so splendidly barbaric, so grimly humorous in glimpses, from the fierce valors of Wallace, and Bruce, and the Douglases, and Cromwell, and Montrose, and "Bonnie Dundee," down to the ineffectual pathos of Prince Charlie—and then away to the first "Poems" of Burns, at Kilmarnock, and Sir Walter's first novel, "Waverley."

One evening in June, a gay party of young fellows sat at their wine in a room in the rear of a house on George Street. Suddenly a shadow fell across the face of the host. He requested one of his guests to change places with him:

"There's a confounded hand in sight of me, which has often bothered me before, and now it won't let me fill my glass with a good will. Since we sat down I've been watching it; it never stops; page after page is finished, and thrown on that heap of MSS.; and still it goes on unwearied; and so it goes until the candles are brought in, and Lord knows how long after that. It's the same every night."

The hand was Scott's, writing "Waverley" in the library of the Castle Street house.

From cover to cover, the two goodly volumes are rich in such stuff as the old Scottish ballads are made of—the "Red Comyn" and the "Black Douglas," Covenanter and Cavalier, Balfour of Burley and Bonnie Dundee, river and moss-trooper, Johnnie Armstrong and Kinmont Willie and "the bold Buccleuch"—the grand old ballad of "Sir Patrick Spens," and the shrill outcry of the border widow, despoiled, in "The Fray of Suport."

And the battles!—the man behind the buckler and the broadsword at Bannockburn, and Bothwell Brig, and Flodden, and Dunbar, and Culloden, and Chevy Chace, and Killiecrankie. Ah, there was the stout, old-fashioned stuff, breast to breast, and blow for blow!

Tracing the long procession of kings and queens to the third George, we come, in 1779, to the audacious distinction of Paul Jones, harrying the Scottish and Irish coasts, working his way up the Firth of Forth with his bluffing little squadron of three ships, and letting go his anchor in Leith Roads; then threatening Edinburgh, and demanding a ransom of £200,000.

Miss Lansdale's handsome volumes are embellished with many interesting views of historic places and edifices, in photogravure. A chronological table of important events, and a genealogical chart of sovereigns, are useful features.

A CHARMING BIOGRAPHY OF A CHARMING WRITER.

JANE AUSTEN, HER HOMES AND HER FRIENDS. By Constance Hill. With Illustrations by Ellen G. Hill, and Reproductions in Photogravure, etc. Cloth, 5¾ x 9 in., 279 pp. John Lane.

IT would appear that Jane Austen is not alone charming herself, but is the cause that charm is in others. Certainly, this book of the Misses Hill—for the illustrations are as important a part of it as the letterpress—has much of Jane Austen's attractiveness about it. The same quiet sense of dignity, combined with a sense of humor, a love of gossip, and sympathy for what is refined is common to the novelist and to this account of her entourage. Every place where Jane Austen ever lived or lodged, many of her family connections, and several of the scenes which may be plausibly identified with prominent landscapes in the novels are represented here in black and white.

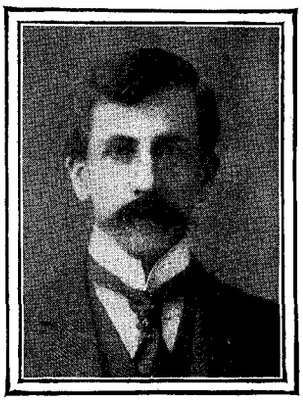
For the letterpress, Miss Hill has wisely gone to the immortal Jane herself, and gives copious extracts dealing with the scenes referred to in the various novels, or in the novelist's own life. This makes the work a sort of anthology as well as a guide-book, and, in every way, it can be recommended to those who have the taste to appreciate the exquisite charm of "Aunt Jane's" novels.

THE CÆSARS AND HOMICIDAL MANIA.

THE HOUSE OF CÆSAR AND THE IMPERIAL DISEASE. By Seymour Van Santvoord. Cloth, 6½ x 10 in., 398 pp. Paeraets Book Company, Troy, N. Y.

FOLLOWING the example of Mr. Baring-Gould, Mr. Van Santvoord presents in a well-illustrated volume the tragic family history of the early Cæsars, and supplements this with a more sketchy appendix of the fate of the emperors succeeding Nero. Mr. Baring-Gould was popular enough. His book might have been adequately described as a journalistic revision of Tacitus. But Mr. Van Santvoord goes even one step further. One might almost describe his book as society journalism applied to the Cæsars. That does not make it any the worse reading, and for the mere purpose of following the lurid career of the early Cæsars "The House of Cæsar" is quite an adequate account, and the illustrations are superior to those which adorned Mr. Baring-Gould's book. Whether equal care has been taken to test their authenticity may well be doubted.

But Mr. Van Santvoord puts forth his book as something more than a contribution to the parlor-table. He is of the opinion that he has solved the mystery of the Cæsars in a pathogenetic manner. He gives an elaborate table of statistics at the end of the first part of his book, showing that of all the sixty Cæsars, by birth or adoption, not less than thirty-seven were murdered. He accordingly suggests that murder was in the blood of the Cæsars, and traces this tendency to the hereditary influence of Livia Augusta, who, according to him, introduced domestic murder among the Romans. The theory is ingenious, but scarcely bears critical examination, since homicidal mania, if it be hereditary, has never been known to restrict itself within the family circle. That there was a touch of insanity among the early Cæsars was a suggestion of Mr. Baring-Gould and others, which has received general acceptance; but the abnormal circumstances of the case, the isolation of the emperor, the divine honors paid to him, the absence of responsibility accompanying those honors, would be enough to cause the intellect of the sanest man to totter, without an insane tendency in the blood. However, it is unnecessary to go into very much detail with regard to Mr. Van Santvoord's theory. On the face of it, it can not apply to the hundred emperors or so who followed the Cæsars, and are included in this book, which scarcely professes to be much more than a picture-book, and, as such, well serves its purpose.



SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF ROMANCITIS.

THE VELVET GLOVE. By Henry Seton Merriman. Cloth, 12mo, 294 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

HISTORICAL romance-writing has spread among our novelists like a contagious disease. It was to be expected that the literary small fry would drop "realism" and take to the describing of impossible adventures. A year or more ago wise people prophesied that the trouble would soon be over; but historico-romancitis still rages, and day by day we hear of some writer who has succumbed to the prevailing infection. Only those with the strongest literary constitution have escaped. One of the most interesting features of the disease is the almost unvarying form in which it runs its course. Let writers be as unlike as possible, with well-developed mannerisms and styles of their own, then set them writing historical romances, and they turn out books so similar that they give the impression of having been manufactured by a romance factory instead of being the work of individual minds.

Mr. Henry Seton Merriman is among the latest victims, but one may observe certain differences between his book and the usual historical novel. While the book starts out in good orthodox fashion by a murder, the rest of the killing done in the book is done in bulk, and much trouble is therefore spared the public and the author, for constant dueling after a time gets on the nerves. The beautiful heroine, while she has the pluck of the ordinary heroine of the historical novel, is not called on by the author to be so impossibly resourceful as these poor ladies usually are.

Mr. Merriman has carefully preserved most of his old faults in writing his latest story. He long ago adopted a simple formula for differentiating his characters. He gave each one a dominant trait or two and

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brought them in evidence as often as possible. So in "The Velvet Glove" the hero is labeled silent, practical; the villain (in this case the Jesuit order), unscrupulous; the deputy villain, inscrutable.

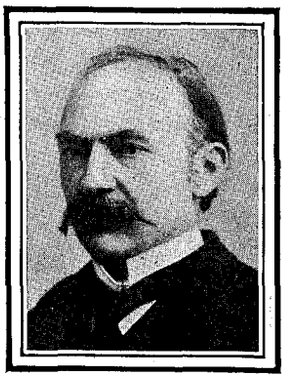
The gentleman who is murdered in Chapter 1 is the father of the heroine. A political exile, he returned to Spain after fifteen years, having amassed an immense fortune. His will in favor of his son is known to the Jesuits, and as his son is about to enter the order, the money will of course go to the church, and so to the Carlists, who are in need of funds. Dying, Francisco de Mogente changes his will, leaving his money to his daughter, a girl of fifteen. The rest of the book is a struggle between the deputy villain, Evario Mons, and the hero and hero's father; the former endeavoring to get the girl to take the veil, the latter to save her from it. There is a midnight runaway match and a goodly number of other adventures.

While "The Velvet Glove" is a historical novel of the least virulent sort, only faint traces of the former excellences of Mr. Merriman's work are to be found in it.

THE RE-CREATION OF AN OLD KINGDOM.

THE WESSEX OF THOMAS HARDY. By Bertram C. A. Windle. Illustrated by Edmund H. New. Cloth, 5½ x 9 in., 332 pp. Price, $6.00, net. John Lane.

IN the old sense of the word as "maker" or creator, Thomas Hardy is more of a "poet" in his novels than in his verse. Other writers of fiction have peopled places for us with the creatures of their imagination. It has remained for the greatest of living English novelists to recreate the places themselves, and so naturally and convincingly that his American readers, at least, were unsuspicious of the process. We have always assumed in reading "Tess" and "The Woodlanders" and their fellow tales, that the "Wessex" described under that name had always been a well-known and generally applied name to the region of England that of old formed the leading kingdom of the Saxon heptarchy.



THOMAS HARDY.

It was not until the last edition of "Far from the Madding Crowd" that we were enlightened. In the introduction of this the author says:

"The series of novels I projected, being mainly of the kind called local, seemed to require a territorial definition of some sort to lend unity to their scene. Finding that the area of a single county did not afford a canvas large enough for this purpose, I disinterred the old one. . . . I believe I am correct in stating that, until the existence of this contemporaneous Wessex was announced in the present story, in 1874, it had never been heard of. . . . Since then the appellation which I had thought to reserve to the horizons and landscapes of a merely realistic dream-country, has become more and more popular as a practical provincial definition; and the dream-country has, by degrees, solidified into a utilitarian region which people can go to, take a house in, and write to the papers from."

How Mr. Hardy has achieved this re-creation "by his marvelous powers of describing natural objects and scenery, as well as by his skill in delineating rustic character," is the theme of Mr. Windle's readable and reverent book. The copious illustrations by Mr. New are in artistic sympathy with the text, and the whole forms a "guide-book to the Hardy country" which lovers of the novelist can not well afford to dispense with.

A LAND OF SUNSHINE.

BY THE WATERS OF SICILY. By Norma Lorimer. Cloth, 8vo, 312 pp. Price, $1.75. James Pott & Co., New York.

UNDER the form of letters from a middle-aged brother to an invalid sister, in England, much entertaining, chatty talk about Sicily, not too Baedeckerish, and seasoned with a romantic love interest, holds the reader's attention in "By the Waters of Sicily." If the author's name did not betray her sex, it would have been conjectured by the style of the letters, notwithstanding an occasional "swear word" as corroboration of her assumed masculinity.

This is a book to be read by the Northerner, and in the chill gray of winter, to be appreciated to the full. Everybody who loves flooding sunlight, dazzling color, and riotous vegetation, as well as a simple people who have learned to "do without" nearly everything, must enjoy these pages. There is an easy, agreeable flow to the description, few statistics, and only a casual touch of pedantry in some allusions: *e.g.*, the architecture, or Cicero's remarks about the wondrous island, and Verres' spoliations in it. As a rule, "Yours, J. C.," heeds very faithfully his sister's request. "If there have been some gross inaccuracies in my letters, it is because I have followed your instruction: 'Write me long letters, and as womanish ones as ever you can. Tell me things about the people and all sorts of Sicilian things. I want to imagine I am seeing Sicily myself, and I never see sights.'"

Half the letters are from Syracuse, where a small but assorted group of foreigners are lodged at the Villa Politi, a hotel run by a German woman, where they have Hyblæan honey for breakfast and may stroll in a garden which Theocritus used to haunt when Hiero was king. Only a narrow strip of land and a road separate it from the lovely sea. Doris, a fresh young English girl, an orphan, is added to this idyll, and you see the middle-aged man's "finish" from the beginning, even if she does say that the honey of Hymettus "smells like pomade and tastes like sweet vinegar." They roam around in the dreamiest, desultory way, and don't "do" a thing. "J. C." is as passionately fond of flowers as he is of good news about the Boer war.

After swift-passing weeks of apricating in Syracuse, he acts as escort to Doris to Palermo. They stop at Castrogiovanni, "a city ancient and gray, set upon a hill three thousand feet high . . . cold and clean, and wind-blown from corner to corner." They need Ætna, towering in the distance, to convince them they are still in Sicily. But the men are "the finest specimens of manhood" they have ever seen.

Finally, they wind up at Palermo, which they find modern and noisy, and long for Theocritus's garden again. The author indulges in some reflections on Sicily here. He admits that the Sicilians are immoral, but attributes this to the fact that they have no middle class, to whom Mrs. Grundy is patron saint. "They adore intrigue and scorn scandal. Mrs. Grundy would die from sheer neglect in a country where no one is shocked by his neighbor's morals and no wife expects fidelity."

"J. C." all along has been getting deeper in love with the fair Doris, but keeps clubbing his passion down with his "age." At Palermo, as if he were not handicapped enough by his years, Jack, son of a woman who had refused "J. C.," turns up and falls in love with Doris! But—is it because a woman is writing the story?—the sensible girl likes "J. C." better and fairly makes him propose to her. Had this happened before the rest of the book had been written, would not the *dolce far niente* of their sight-seeing "By the Waters of Sicily" have been an even more enamored rhapsody on Trinacria's effulgent sun and beaming flowers and fairy-like color? But it is very good indeed as it is.

PULLED DOWN FROM HIS PEDESTAL.

THE TRUE THOMAS JEFFERSON. By William Eleroy Curtis. Illustrated, cloth, 5 x 8 in., 395 pp. Price, $2.00 net. J. B. Lippincott Company.

PARSON WEEMS set the style of American biography in his eulogistic lives of the great men of his time. American youth fed upon his stories of the wisdom and heroism of the earlier patriots, and have, in their turn, made our country great.

Now has come the hour of iconoclasm. Novels like "Blennerhassett" are written to prove the traitors of our young country its true patriots, and our patriots the plotting conspirators of the Revolution. In biography we have not gotten quite this far, but the way is preparing. "The True Thomas Jefferson" is the fourth of a series purporting to present "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," concerning American statesmen. To do so, it makes the fullest use of private memoranda and takes the greatest latitude in applying them to the discredit of the subject. Thus, proceeding upon the cynical theory that "where there is so much smoke there must be some fire," it forms from the slanders of Jefferson's time an indictment of "constructive" immorality, even while disproving specific charges. Mr. Curtis says of Jefferson:

"He was probably no more immoral than Franklin, Washington, Hamilton, and other men of his time. He was neither a Saint Anthony nor a Don Juan. Judged by the standard of his generation, his vices were those of a gentleman."

In other ways the biographer insinuates judgments that are illegal in form and unjust in spirit. The common and expected courtesy of a successful contestant for office toward his defeated opponent, which Jefferson extended to Burr, is construed to be an indication of the former's insincerity, because he (Jefferson) "was fully aware of Burr's attempt to use corrupt influences to secure his own election." So, too, it is inferred that Jefferson approved Burr's action in the famous duel at Weehawken, because "one looks in vain through Jefferson's writings for a condemnation of the murder of Alexander Hamilton."

There are other evidences, more positively unfair than this, that the biographer is a partizan Hamiltonian. Of the letter which Jefferson, when Secretary of State, wrote to President Washington at the latter's invitation, containing a full and frank statement of his charges against Hamilton, Mr. Curtis remarks that it "shows the depth of Jefferson's malice and meanness." To a reader who has seen the full account of the Hamilton-Jefferson controversy as presented by the accomplished historian James Parton, such a biased expression of opinion places William Eleroy Curtis on a par with Edwin Stanton Maclay, who applied the term "caitiff" to the action of Admiral Schley at Santiago.

Mr. Curtis, however, rises at the close above his Paul Pry methods of investigation and his Maclay judgments. His exoneration of Jefferson from the charge of demagogy in establishing "republican simplicity" in governmental etiquette, displays the breadth of mind that marks a true historian.

If the entire book had been written in this spirit, we would hail the advent of another Parton. As it is, between even the eulogistic and moralizing Weems and the iconoclastic and cynical Curtis, we prefer Weems.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Floating Treasure." — Harry Castlemore. (Henry T. Coates & Co.)

"Minneapolis Tribune Cartoon Book for 1902."—R. C. Bowman. (Minneapolis *Tribune.*)

"Minneapolis Journal Cartoon Book for 1902."—Bart. (Minneapolis *Journal.*)

"From West Virginia to Pompeii."—S. V. Leech. (Methodist Publishing Company.)

"Alfred Tennyson."—Andrew Lang. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.00.)

"Adventures in Tibet."—William Carey. (United Society of Christian Endeavor, $1.50.)

"The Endeavorer's Daily Companion."—Amos R. Wells. (United Society of Christian Endeavor, $0.10.)

"Fifty Missionary Programs."—Belle M. Brain. (United Society of Christian Endeavor, $0.35.)

"In the Footprints of the Padres."—Charles W. Stoddard. (A. M. Robertson, $1.50.)

"A Course in First-Year Latin."—W. W. Smith. (William R. Jenkins, $1.00.)

"En Son Nom."—Edward E. Hale. (William R. Jenkins.)

"William."—W. W. Handlin. (Paul J. Sendker Printing Company, New Orleans.)

"The Life of Saint Paul."—Rev. S. W. Pratt. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $0.75.)

"Infant Salvation."—M. J. Firey. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.20.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Two Poems.

By JOHN BANISTER TABB.

THE HUMMING-BIRD.

A flash of harmless lightning,
A mist of rainbow dyes,
The burnished sunbeams brightening,
From flower to flower he flies:

While wakes the nodding blossom,
But just too late to see
What lip hath touched her bosom
And drained her nectary.

THE WATER-LILY.

Whence, O fragrant form of light,
Hast thou drifted through the night,
Swanlike, to a leafy nest,
On the restless waves, at rest?

Art thou from the snowy zone
Of a mountain-summit blown,
Or the blossom of a dream,
Fashioned in the foamy stream?

Nay; methinks the maiden moon,
When the daylight came too soon,
Fleeting from her bath to hide,
Left her garment in the tide.

—*From Burrough's "Songs of Nature."*

The Vesper-Sparrow.

By JOHN BURROUGHS.

Dear minstrel of the twilight fields—
A voice from out a tranquil breast—
Thy vesper hymn sweet solace yields
When closing day invites to rest.
"Peace, good-will," and then good-night,
While toil and care now take their flight.

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Thy form sits close upon the ground,
Or perched upon a warm gray stone,
As upward floats this lulling sound
To cheer thy mate, who sits alone.
"Peace, good-will," and then to rest,
With loving thoughts of mate and nest.

Thy nest is hidden in the grass—
If blending colors is to hide—
A dewdrop resting in the grass,
Or crystal goblet in the tide.
"Peace, good-will," then close the eye,
While daylight fades in western sky.

The shadows deepen 'neath the hills;
I breathe the breath of summer nights—
The past'ral fragrance that o'er-spills
These gently sloping grassy heights.
"Peace, good-will," then fold the wings
Till morning light new solace brings.

Thy vespers rise from near and far
When groves are hushed and meadows mute;
Sometimes I catch a single bar,
Like wandering note from silver flute.
"Peace, good-will"; warm broods the night,
While moon and stars make silver light.

A bleating lamb just stirred the hush
That fast is stealing o'er the scene;
Then faintly comes the roar and rush
Of distant train, the hills between.
"Peace, good-will," and do not fear,
Thy watchful mate is always near.

Then all is still, the day is done,
Thy head is tucked beneath the wing,
A silver web by Luna spun
O'er all the hills is glistening.
"Peace, good-will," and then good-night,
Till skies are filled with morning light.

—In December *Harper's Magazine.*

Two Poems.

By THOMAS HARDY.

HIS IMMORTALITY.

I saw a dead man's finer part
Shining within each faithful heart
Of those bereft. Then said I: "This must be
His immortality."

I looked there on a later day,
And still his soul outshaped, as when in clay,
Its life in theirs. But less its shine excelled
Than when I first beheld.

His fellow yearsman passed, and then
In later hearts I looked for him again;
And found him—shrunk, alas! into a thin
And spectral mannikin.

Lastly I ask—now aged and chill—
If aught of him remain unperished still;
And find, in me alone, a feeble spark,
Dying amid the dark.

MUTE OPINION.

I traversed a dominion
Whose spokesmen spoke out strong
Their purpose and opinion
Through pulpit, press, and song.
I scarce had means to note there
A large-eyed few, and dumb,
Who thought not as those thought there
That stirred the heat and hum.

When, grown a Shade, beholding
That land in lifetime trode,
To learn if its unfolding
Fulfilled its clamored code,
I saw, in web unbroken,
Its history outwrought
Not as the loud has spoken
But as the dumb had thought.

—From "Poems of the Past and Present."

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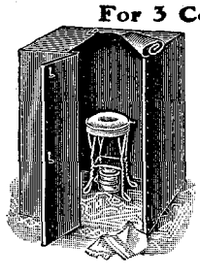

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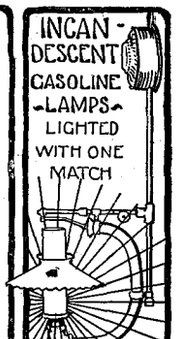

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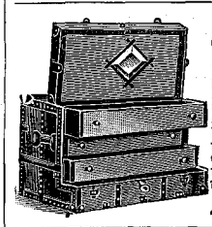

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PERSONALS.

Ernest Thompson-Seton's Early Struggles.—The publication of Mr. Thompson-Seton's latest book, "Lives of the Hunted," is a reminder of the unique place that he holds among American writers. His early struggles for success are thus related in the St. Louis *Republic:*

"He was born in England forty-one years ago. He came to Canada while a mere boy, and there his education was begun. Going back to England before he had yet reached legal age, he finished such education as he was to get from books in one of the great public schools, and then, returning to Canada, found his way to the province of Manitoba. For several years he worked his way as a day laborer. . . . Until 1883 Mr. Seton knocked about the province working where and how he could to earn enough money to keep himself going and usually carrying all his possessions on his back. Then, in 1883, he went to New York. For two days he tramped the town with not a cent in his pocket, trying to get anything to do to keep from starving. At length, and almost by chance, he found himself in a lithographer's, asking for a situation, bolstering the claim of a seedy stranger with the drawings which he still had, made in his Western days. On the strength of these he was given a situation at $15 a week; he himself says he would have accepted $5, but asked $40.

"For two years he worked in the city, hating it heartily, and then again broke for the open country. When he returned, in 1887, it was at the solicitation of the Century Company, whose attention had been called to his drawings of birds. From that time life has been easier for Mr. Seton, tho scarcely less picturesque. He was beginning to be known for his scientific work. He had published two volumes on the birds and mammals of Manitoba. He has been rewarded by a recognized stand among Canadian scientists, and had represented Manitoba at the Chicago World's Fair of 1893, the position, indeed, having been created for him. But it was not until 1898 that he found the general public.

"In that year appeared 'Wild Animals I Have Known.' Almost instantly it began to be recognized that here was a man with a message, a man who knew something of great importance and knew it better than any one else, a man who not only had good stories to tell, but could tell them well. Each year since then has brought another book from Mr. Seton. In 1899 he rewrote in an enlarged form the story which is known to-day as 'The Trail of the Sandhill Stag,' but which had first been published in an issue of *Forest and Stream*, in 1886, under the title of 'The Carberry Deer Hunt.' 'The Autobiography of Wahb, the Grizzly,' was the book of 1900; the fourth is 'Lives of the Hunted.'"

Mark Twain as an Inventor.—Altho Mr. Clemens is known to be of versatile genius, his fame as an inventor is not so great as to threaten his literary reputation. He is at present possessor of three patents, all recorded at the Patent Office in Washington. The New York *Press* described them as follows:

"A patent was issued in 1871 in his name for 'an improvement in adjustable and detachable straps for garments.' This patent strap is the buckle strap commonly used at the back of waistcoats and trousers. but so made as to button on instead of being sewed to the garment. What the advan-

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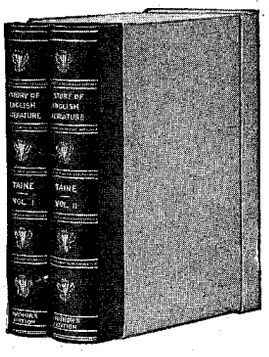

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tages of such a strap are people are expected to find out for themselves, for Mr. Clemens dismisses the question by saying that they are 'so obvious that they need no explanation.'

"His second patent was granted two years later, and was for the 'Mark Twain Scrap-Book.' The majority of persons who use these scrap-books imagine that the name was given to the articles in the same manner that the name of a prominent man is bestowed upon a brand of cigars; but the scrap-book was the veritable invention of Mr. Clemens. He had this scrap-book patented in England, France, and the United States, and it is the most successful of his inventions.

"The third invention of the creator of Huckleberry Finn was far more elaborate than either of the others. It is described as a 'game apparatus.' There are two cards, one known as the 'umpire's chart' and the other as the 'player's chart.' These cards are ruled off for writing the numbers of a series of years. Opposite each date is a small hole. The player announces that he will stick a pin a certain year and give some event which happened in that year. He mentions the event, and the umpire decides whether he is right or not. If he is, he is allowed to stick the pin in the hole opposite the date. 'In this manner,' says the inventor, 'the game is played until one player has placed a certain number of pins in the holes of his chart.' It will be seen that these inventions of Mark Twain's cover a wide range of human effort, extending, as they do, from the solemn matter of trousers straps to the joyful game of historic dates."

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SECOND TRAMP: "Naw! Dey wuz dat sort o' folks dat believes dat charity begins in de woodshed."—*Puck.*

Splendid for Rats.—GENTLEMAN (indignantly): "When I bought this dog you said he was splendid for rats. Why, he won't touch them."

DOG DEALER: "Well, ain't that splendid for rats?"—*Exchange.*

Phonetics.—

A fellow who hunted the gnu
Was asked: "What on arth would you gdu
If the savages tried
To catch you for your hied?"
And he answered: "I'd kili off a gfu."

—*Baltimore American.*

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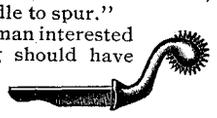

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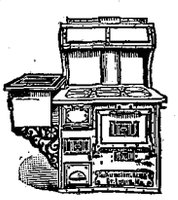

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Anxiety.—COAL DEALER (anxiously): "Hold on! That load hasn't been weighed. It looks to me rather large for a ton."

DRIVER: "'Tain't intended for a ton. It's two tons."

DEALER: "Beg pardon. Go ahead."—*Tit-Bits.*

No Place Like It.—"This is the landscape I wanted you to suggest a title for."

"H'm! rather impressionistic. Why not call it 'Home'?"

"'Home'? Why?"

"Because there's no place like it."—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Touch of Humor.—"Always," said the astute news-editor to the new reporter, "always be on the lookout for any little touch of humor that may brighten up our columns." That evening the new reporter handed in an account of a burglary in a butcher's shop which commenced "Mr. Jeremiah Cleaver, the well-known butcher, is losing flesh rapidly of late."—*Tit-Bits.*

Coming Events.

January 27–29.—A convention of the National Retail Grocers' Association will be held at Milwaukee, Wis.

January 29–30.—A convention of general advertisers will be held at New York.

February 12.—President Roosevelt will visit the Charleston Exposition.

February 17–22.—Daughters of the American Revolution, National Society will hold a convention in Washington.

February 22.—Prince Henry will arrive in New York on the *Kronprinz Wilhelm.*

February 27.—The National Memorial Services of President McKinley will be held by Congress, in the Hall of Representatives, at Washington.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

January 15.—The Venezuelan Government refuses to permit M. Cecrestat, who leased the estates of General Matos, the revolutionary leader, to land from the French steamer *La Guayra*, and the French consul there energetically protested; the filibustering steamer *Libertador* arrives at Savanilla, Colombia.

January 19.—The rebels in the vicinity of the Gulf of Maracaibo and Uchiro, Venezuela, have begun operations against the Government, and it is reported that Castro's soldiers have met the rebels in Maracaibo.

Talmage on "Home."—"Blessed is that home in which for a whole lifetime they have been gathering, until every figure in the carpet, and every panel of the door, and every casement of the window has a chirography of its own, spelling out something about father, or mother, or son, or daughter, or friend that was with us awhile. What a sacred place it becomes when one can say: 'In that room such a one was born; in that bed such a one died; in that chair I sat on the night I heard such a one had received a great public honor; by that stool my child knelt for her last evening prayer; here I stood to greet my son as he came back from a sea voyage; that was father's cane; that was mother's rocking-chair!' what a joyful and pathetic congress of reminiscences!"—From "The Marriage Ring," by T. De Witt Talmage. 12mo, cloth, 192 pages, $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

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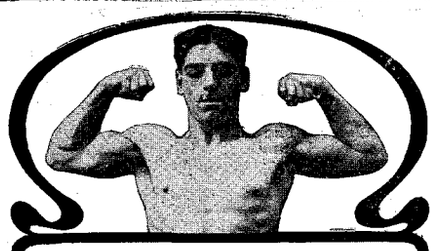

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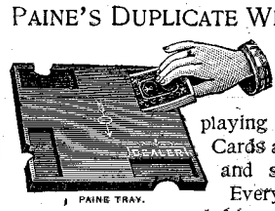

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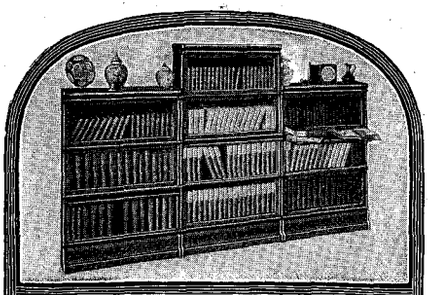

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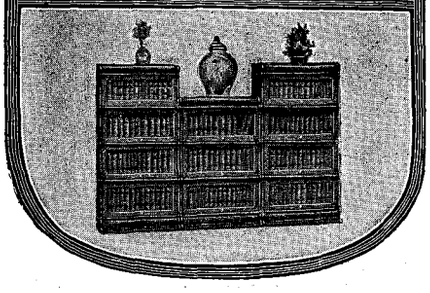

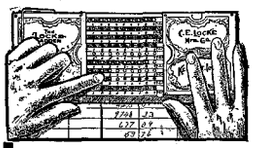

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OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 13.—The imperial yacht *Hohenzollern* will sail from Wilhelmshaven, Germany, for New York January 18. Prince Henry will cross the ocean on the *Kronprinz Wilhelm*.

January 14.—Prince Henry of Prussia, it is reported, will represent the Kaiser at the coronation of King Edward.

Good conditions in the Russian financial system are shown by the report of M. de Witte.

January 16.—King Edward opens his second Parliament in person, the speech from the throne being well received by the two houses and the public.

January 17—It is reported from Mexico that 300 persons lost their lives and a larger number injured by an earthquake shock at Chilpancinago.

January 18.—Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., dies in London.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 13.—*Senate:* A bill to create a Department of Commerce is discussed.

House: The Pension Appropriation bill is put under consideration.

January 14.—*Senate:* Senator Mason advocates reciprocity with Cuba.

House: Debate on the Pension Appropriation bill continues, speeches being made in favor of admitting ex-Confederate veterans to national soldiers' homes.

January 15.—*Senate:* A lively debate follows the introduction, of two naval reserve bills by Senator Hale of Maine. A resolution by Senator Hoar is adopted, asking the State Departments for information as to whether or not the British Government has collected duties on goods sent to the Boer prisoners at Bermuda.

House: The Pension Appropriation bill is passed and a resolution providing for McKinley memorial services on February 27 is adopted.

January 16.—*Senate:* Senator Hoar recalls his resolution asking for information about the treatment of Boer prisoners at Bermuda.

January 18.—*House:* An urgent deficiency bill, carrying nearly $17,000,000, and a Chinese exclusion bill are introduced.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 14.—The Government intends to shows the highest possible honors to Prince Henry of Prussia on his approaching visit to the United States; the details of the arrangements have been left to Secretaries Hay and Long.

Representatives of the United States at the coronation of King Edward are appointed by President Roosevelt.

Arthur P. Gorman is reelected United States Senator by the legislature of Maryland.

January 15.—Henry C. Payne takes the oath of office and assumes charge of the Post-office Department.

Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, is reelected to the United States Senate.

January 16.—Gov. A. B. Cummins is inaugurated at Des Moines, Iowa, as successor of Leslie M. Shaw, the new Secretary of the Treasury.

John D. Rockefeller makes a conditional gift of $200,000 to Vassar College.

January 17.—The Senate committee on commerce order a favorable report on Senator Frye's ship-subsidy bill, and Mr. Frye explains the provisions of his measure.

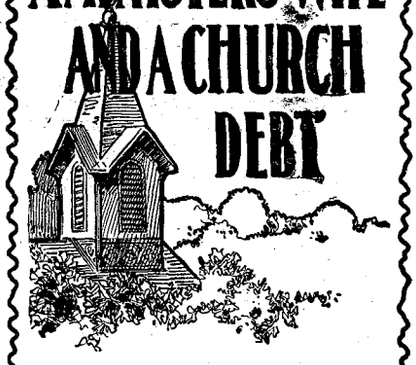
January 18.—A delegation of beet-sugar growers protest to President Roosevelt against reduction of duty on Cuban sugar; the President said that something must be done for the island.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

January 14.—*Philippines:* A large surrender of insurgent forces in Batangas province occurs; 22 officers, 245 men, and 223 rifles having been given up. Loyal natives believe this action will influence hostile bands in other parts of the province to come in.

January 19.—*Cuba:* Governor-General Wood appropriates $317,000 for the construction of a pier and frieghthouse at Matanzas.

A MINISTER'S WIFE AND A CHURCH DEBT



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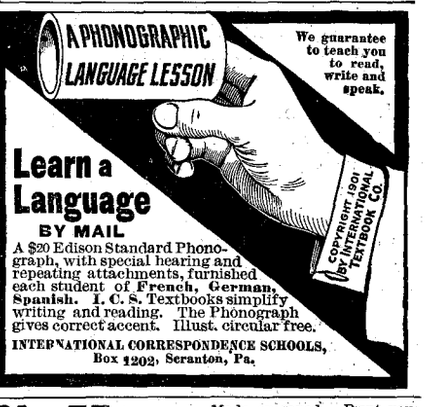

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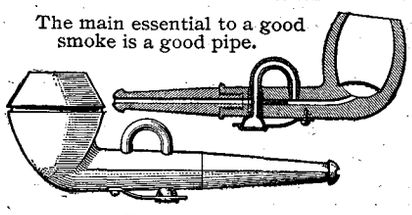

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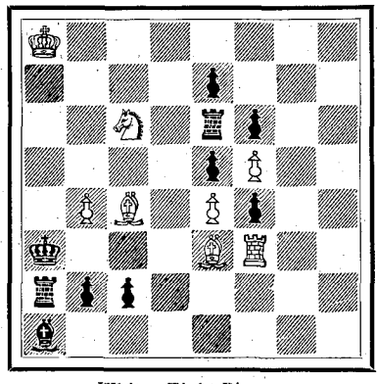
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 632.

By ANTON BECK.

From *Das Neue Illustrirte Blatt.*

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

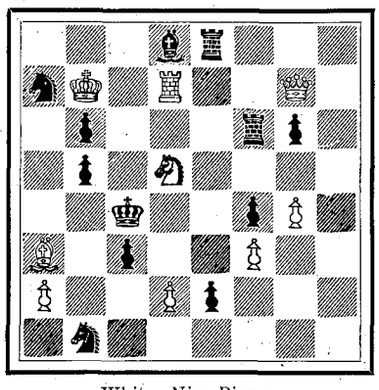
K 7; 4 p 3; 2 S 1 r p 2; 4 p P 2; 1 P B 1 P p 2; k 3 B R 2; r p p 5; b 7.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 633.

By THE REV. J. JESPERSEN.

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

3 b r 3; s K 1 R 2 Q 1; 1 p 3 r p 1; 1 p 1 S 4; 2 k 2 p P 1; B 1 p 2 P 2; P 2 P p 3; 1 s 6.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 634.

By KARL BEHTING.

From *Schachminiaturen.*

K 7; 7 Q; 8; 5 p 2; 5 p 2; 6 k B; 8; 7 R.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 623.
Key-move, B—Q 3.

No. 624.
Key-move, R—Q R 8.

No. 625.
Key-move, R—R 3.

No. 626.
Key-move, Q—Kt 7.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. J. G. Law,

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623, 624, and 625: A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.

623, 625, and 626: R. H. R., University of Virginia; B. Colle, New York City.

623 and 625: A. E. F., Regina, N. W. T.

623 and 624: The Rev. C. T. Ohlinger, Pawtucket, R. I.; H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; K. Davis, Westfield, N. J.

623 (only): J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; G. Pyburn, Sacramento, Cal.; Dr. J. H. Burchmore, Evanston, Ill.; W. T. Turnbull, Pontiac, Ill.

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(624): "Another gem"—G. D.; "Solved at a glance"—J. G. L.; "Of the gift-giving order, embodying an amusing idea"—C. T. O.; "Nothing prettier"—A K.

(625): "Quite ingenious. At first glance it appears that the Rook may be moved to any square; but P x P defeats any move except R—R 3"—C. R. O.; "Obscure and difficult, but lacks variety"—G. D.; "To combine the operations of pieces so widely scattered, is the highest art of the Problematist"—F. S. F.; "The pearl of problems. Reflects great credit upon its youthful composer. Give him first prize"—J. G. L.; "Profound"—A K.; "Lacks variety"—W. W. S.; "The key of this problem is evident, because the R is of no use when it is. The square to put it on is evident because you want to circumvent Black's P x P, and protect Q 3. It is a very sweet swan-song; we hope not the last from the singer"—S. M. M.; "R—R 6 is an exceptionally good 'try'"—A. M. H.

(626): "First class"—C. R. O.; "Not so difficult, perhaps, as 625, but economical and elegant"—G. D.; "A remarkably strong work"—F. S. F.; "Beyond the reach of the arrows of criticism"—J. G. L.; "Excellent"—J. H. S.; "Fine"—O. C. B.

In addition to those reported, D. A. Stewart, Frank, Alberta, Can., got 621.

The Brilliant Prince.

The following game, Prince Dadian handling the White pieces, was played in Paris a few years ago, but hitherto unpublished.—*La Strategie.*

DADIAN. *White.*	DE PERNES. *Black.*	DADIAN. *White.*	DE PERNES. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	13 P x P	P x P
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	14 Kt—B 3	B x Kt
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	15 Q x B	K—Q sq
4 Castles	P—Q 3	16 Q R—Q sq ch	B—Q 2
5 P—Q Kt 4	B x Kt P	17 K R—K sq	Q—Kt 2
6 P—B 3	B—R 4	18 B—K 6!	Kt—Kt sq
7 P—Q 4	P x P	19 Kt—K 5!!	P x B
8 Q—Kt 3	Q—K 2	20 B x B	Kt x B
9 P x P	Kt—B 3	21 R x Kt ch	Q x R
10 P—K 5	P x P	22 Kt x Q	K x Kt
11 P x P	Kt—R 4	23 Q—Q 4 ch	K—B 3
12 B-Q Kt 5	P—B 3		

White announced mate in five moves.

An Instructive Ruy Lopez.

The first game finished in the Correspondence Match between the Leeds *Mercury* and *Leisure Hour*, London.

BRUMFITT. *White.* *Leeds Mercury.*	BREWER. *Black.* *Leisure Hour.*	BRUMFITT. *White.* *Leeds Mercury.*	BREWER. *Black.* *Leisure Hour.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	18 Kt—K 5 dis. ch	K—K 2
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	19 Kt x B	K x Kt
3 B—Q Kt 5	Kt—B 3	20 Kt—Q B 3	Q R—K Kt sq
4 Castles	Kt x P	21 P—K Kt 3	R—Kt 5
5 P—Q 4	B—K 2	22 B—K 3	Kt x B
6 Q—K 2	Kt—Q 3	23 P x Kt	Q—K B 6
7 B x Kt	Q P x B	24 Q—R 3	R x P ch
8 P x P	Kt—K B 4	25 P x R	R x P ch
9 R—Q sq	B—Q 2	26 Q x R	Q x Q ch
10 P—K 6	P x P	27 K—B sq	Q—B 6 ch
11 Kt—K 5	B—Q 3	28 K—K sq	Q x P ch
12 Q—R 5 ch	P—K Kt 3	29 K—B sq	Q—B 6 ch
13 Kt x P	Kt—Kt 2	30 K—Kt sq	Q—Kt 6 ch
14 Q—R 6	Kt—B 4	31 K—B sq	Q—R 7
15 Q—R 3	R—K Kt sq	Resigns.	
16 Q x R P	R—Kt 2		
17 Q—R 5	Q—K B 3		

One of the Chess-Masters has committed himself to the statement that if the continuation of Black's game from move 14 is sound, the defense of the Ruy Lopez will be revolutionized.

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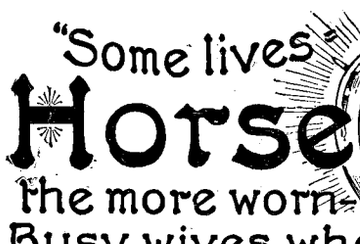

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